THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements are inserted at the rate of $1,00 per square for first insertion, and for each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made on yearly advertisements.

A space equal to ten lines of this type measures a square.

Business Notices set under a head by themselves immediately after the local news, will be charged ten cents a line for each insertion.

Advertisements should be handed in before Monday noon to insure insertion in that week's paper.

Business Cards.

BEN. K. PIERSOL, Attorney at Law and Surveyor of lands. Office opposite Professor Taylor's in Beaver. [sprl1:6t.

E. P. KUHN, Attorney at Law. Office in McKinley's building, east of Public Square. mar31:1y.

BEAVER SEMINARY AND MUSICAL INSTITUTE.

I will make corresponding reductions in Tuition and Music for pupils who may use the cars to reach us for instruction. Term opens April 1, '69. R. T. TAYLOR. mar.17:3t.

The Darlington Academy High School will open on Tuesday, the 6th of April, 1869. Term, thirteen weeks. Classes formed in the classics, Higher Mathematics, and Com. English. Fall term opens Sept. 1st.

J. BRADFORD RHODES, Principal.

Rev. S. Patterson, Pres. Board of Trustees. march18no.

Shingles, LATH AND FLOORING

Constantly on hand, and sold at the lowest rates in the market. Frame timber sawed to order. feblly J. & H. DARRAGH.

G. L. Eberhart, Civil Engineer and Surveyor, New Brighton, Pa. Surveys, Maps and Profiles made on short notice. [jel7,'68.

T. J. Chandler & Sons, Dentists, Rochester, Pa. Office in Beaver Station building. All work warranted. Prices moderate. Give us a call. [nov4'68:1y.

F. M. ANDERSON, General Police, Detective and Collection Agency, Office, at Rail Road Depot, Rochester, Beaver Co., Pa. All business entrusted to my care will receive prompt attention, on reasonable terms. [apr23,'68:tf.

Beaver Seminary and Institute.—Spring session opened April 1st. This school so long and successfully conducted by Prof. Taylor and able assistants, offers extensive courses in the Classics, English and Music. For Catalogue address R. T. TAYLOR.

Shingles! Shingles.—The undersigned is Manufacturing and will always keep on hand a large stock of No. 1 and No. 2 16 and 18 Inch Shingles, which he will dispose of at moderate rates. The mill is located near Beaver station, on the C. & P. Railroad. D. SHUMAKER. jan11:69.

Coal, Coal.—The undersigned is prepared to deliver good burning Coal to all persons needing the article. Orders will receive prompt attention. S. P. CUMMINGS. Dec. 2, 1869.

JAS. CAMERON, Attorney at Law Beaver, Pa. Office in the room formerly occupied by the late Judge Adams. Collections, &c., promptly attended to. nov29'68:1y.

DENTISTRY.—Dr. J. Murray, of Bridgewater, has an "Office Right" to use the genuine GOODYEAR HARD RUBBER; consequently he does not use the Dry Rubber, or soap-stone, as a base for teeth.

Gold and Silver Fillings put in of the best material, and all work warranted. Feb6ly.

AMARANTH Lodge No. 294, I.O.G.T. meets every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, in Rochester, in Coffin's Hall. [feb10:1y

P. JEUNET, Watchmaker and Jeweler, 2d street, Beaver, Pa. (in room adjoining J. C. Wilson's office.) Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order. The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:m.

Miscellaneous.

T. O. MORGAN.

SUCCESSOR TO

SHALLENBERGER BROS.

DEALER IN

Fine Family Groceries.

Queensware, Hardware,

NAILS, WINDOW GLASS, WOOD AND WILLOW WARE, BACON, FISH, FLOUR, SALT, LIME,

Country Produce Taken in Exchange for Goods.

Goods delivered free of charge in all the Villages, aug19'68.

NOTICE.

NEW BAKERY,

—AT—

J. C. WILSON'S OLD STAND,

Third street, Beaver, Pa.

JOS. M. REED,

Takes pleasure to inform his old friends that he is established in business at the above stand, where he will be glad to meet and accomodate them.

Fresh Bread,

Cakes,

Crackers,

Nuts,

&c., &c.

Confectionaries of all kinds

NO. 1. FLOUR,

Made from Fall Wheat, by the barrel, sack, or retail.

Jan. 6, 1869.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS,

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET

PHILADELPHIA.

GENERAL AGENTS,

FOR

PENNSYLVANIA

AND

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY,

OF THE

NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE CO

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The National Life Insurance Company is incorporated and governed by special Act of Congress, approved July 25, 1868, with a

CASH CAPITAL, $1,000,000, FULL PAID.

Liberal terms offered to Agents and Solicitors, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, or send is the second story of our Banking House there Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing its advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

E. W. CLARK & CO., No. 35 South Third St.

New Spring Dry-Goods

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market Street, Pittsburgh

Are now opening a Large stock of

New Spring Goods

They wish particularly to call attention to their large and complete stock of

Silks and Dress Goods,

in which will be found all the latest styles adapted to the season.

Cloaks, Eastern and of their own Manufacture. Ladies' Suits made to order.

Shawls in endless variety. House-keeping Goods of Every Description.

Purchasers can rely on finding every article in this establishment at the very lowest prices. Ministers and their families allowed a liberal discount.

J. W. BARKER & CO.

59 Market st., bt. 3d & 4th avenue. mr10'0t

Wall Paper, Window Shades,

Patterns New,

Prices Low.

Variety Endless.

DEZOUCHE & Co.

Cor. Fifth Avenue, 112 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Packages delivered at R. R. Depots, &c, free of charge. mar10:3m.

New Advertisements.

CHARLES COALE,

HAS OPENED A STORE IN

NEW BRIGHTON,

To WHOLESALE and RETAIL

WHITE LEAD,

LINSEED OIL,

GLASS, PUTTY,

BRUSHES, NAILS,

Mixed Paints.

Colors, in Oil and Dry,

Carbon Oil,

Boiled Oil,

Neat's Foot Oil,

Lard Oil,

Spirits Terpentine,

Coach Body Varnish,

COPAL VARNISH,

FURNITURE VARNISH,

DAMAR VARNISH,

SHELLAC AND

BLACK VARNISH,

COALE'S PATENT JAPAN

ARTIST'S MATERIALS,

Picture Frames, (to order,)

LOOKING GLASSES,

LOOKING GLASS PLATES,

FRENCH AND PLATE

WINDOW GLASS,

FRENCH ZINC,

ENGLISH AND

GERMAN GLUE.

SAND PAPER, &C.

His terms are CASH on delivery of Goods.

jan1,'69.

DR. H. S. HIBBARD, W. A. SMITH.

TRUTH IS STRANGER THAN FICTION

It is a positive fact that

DR. H. S. HIBBARD & CO

H. B. Anderson's Old Store

BEAVER, PA., have

Drugs and Groceries,

Which they sell as cheap as can be bought in Pittsburgh. They have on hand and are daily receiving

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Legal, Cap, Letter and Note Paper Pens, Pencils, Ink, Fancy and Domestic Soaps,

Pure Wines and Liquors,

for Medical purposes ONLY.

Burning Oils, and other articles usually kept in first class Drug Stores.

The Doctor having had a practice of ten years feels confident of his ability to give satisfaction in the prescripion department, which is under his special charge. He charges nothing for advice and prescriptions.

Physicians Prescriptions Carefully Compounded at all Hours Day and Night.

We also have an assortment of

Sugar,

Coffee,

Tea,

Rice,

Canned Fruits,

Spices,

Flavoring Extracts, Jellies, Candies,

RAISINS, CHEESE, CRACKERS, &c.

Our goods have been bought low for cash, selected with great care, and will be sold at the very lowest prices. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Country Produce taken in exchange for goods. H. S. HIBBARD & CO. Jan. 6, 1869.

Extraordinary

GRAND BALLOON ASCENSION

IN BEAVER.

could not be more astonishing than the fact that

SIMON SNITGER & CO.,

Keep the best, largest and freshest stock of

GROCERIES, FLOUR, FEED, &c,

in Beaver county.

And although it takes gas to make a balloon rise, you will find, if you visit their establishment that they don't have to resort to gas to make their goods go. To all, we would say, "rush in" and examine our stock! We have on hand the finest and best

TEAS,

COFFEE,

SUGARS,

PURE SPICES

Molasses, Syrups, Soaps,

also the best brands of

Tobacco and Cigars

to be found in the place

We make a specialty of

FLOUR & FEED,

buying and selling none but what are known to be the very best varieties in use. Our establishment enjoys a well earned reputation in this particular, and we intend in the future as in the past to maintain it.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

Don't mistake the place. We are still at the old stand, west end of 3d St., Beaver, Pa. Come and see us. [jan6.

The Howe Sewing Machines

ARE THE

OLDEST ESTABLISHED

OF ANY IN THE WORLD.

They being the first Sewing Machines ever made and have been manufactured continually under the supervision of the original Inventor,

ELIAS HOWE Jr.

Since their first introduction 1854. The improvement upon these machines made within the last two years and their rapidly growing popularity attests the fact that they have reached the very acme of perfection and that they are not only the oldest established but the best in the world.

These machines do perfect work upon all fabrics whether fine or coarse, making a stitch, also the invention of Mr. Howe, alike upon both sides of the fabric, sewed. The tensions, new, novel and unvarying, can be adjusted to any degree of tightness, and after being adjusted do not require changing, except for different threads.

To those who have used the Howe Machine, it is not necessary for us to speak; and we would only add to others who wish a perfect machine to be sure and see these machines before buying any other. Send for circular. Applications for agencies must be addressed to

SIBLER & STOOPS,

Sole agents for Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and West Virginia.

Office 25 South 6th St., Phila., and No. 4 St. Clair St., Pittsburgh, Pa. sept9'68:1y.

Lumber FURNISHED AT THE LOWEST RATES, AT DARRAGH'S, Sharon, Pa. feb 10:tf

Dry Goods.

SPRING STOCK.

CARPETS

Oil Cloths, Etc., Etc.

M'CALLUM BROTH'S.

51 Fifth Avenue, above Wood street,

PITTSBURGH, PA

Have on hand

THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE MARKET.

From the Finest Qualities to the Very Lowest Grades.

WINDOW SHADES,

Fine and Common Table Covers, &c., &c.

Prices uniform to all, and the lowest.

M'CALLUM BROS. mar24:1y.

Industry Salt Company.

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

TABLE & COARSE SALT,

INDUSTRY, BEAVER CO., PA.

All salt put up in good order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

All orders promptly attended to

S. B. RIDDLE, MANAGER, E. BLUNT SEC. AND TREAS. sept10 68:tf.

DRUGS, DRUGS!

WM. BUECHLING,

IN THE DIAMOND,

Rochester, Beaver County, Pa.

Keeps constantly on hand, and has now, the largest assortment of Drugs, chemicals, &c. in Beaver county.

PURE DRUGS,

Patent Medicines of all kinds, Paints, Oils Dye-Stuffs, Perfumeries, Toilet and Fancy Articles,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS

by the box or in less quantities.

Physicians' Prescriptions

Compounded at all hours—day or night.

ALSO,

SOLE AGENT OF BEAVER COUNTY FOR

DR. BETZEL'S PATENT

TRUSSES.

All other kinds of Trusses will be delivered in a short time, when called for.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,

Next door to Jas. A. Fortune's Dry Goods Store,

IN THE DIAMOND,

Rochester Penna.

Formerly Buechling & Brehm. feb17:3m.

Farmers,

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE,

It is composed principally of the celebrated Guano from

ALTA VELA.

Contains three per cent. of

AMMONIA!

An ample quantity to give activity (without injury) to the vegetation, and a large quantity of soluble

Bone Phosphate of Lime,

Together with POTASH and SODA, the essential elements of a

COMPLETE MANURE.

The high estimation in which it is held by many thousand farmers who are using it is proference to other kinds, is a sure guarantee of its value. Price $35 per ton. Send for a pamphlet! Address—The Alta Vela Guano Company. 57 Broadway, New York.

THE GREAT

Zingari Bitters.

A Safe Blood Purifyer,

A Splendid Tonic,

A Pleasant Beverage,

A CERTAIN CURE

AND

PREVENTATIVE OF DISEASES.

The ZINGARI BITTERS are compounded from a prescription of the celebrated Kyrolian Physician Dr. Cuthcox who, after years of trial and experiment, discovered the ZINGARI HERB—the most remarkable vegetable production the earth, perhaps, has ever yielded—certainly the most effective in the cure of disease. It, in combination with the other valuable properties of which the ZITNGARI BITKERS are composed, will cure

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Billious Fever, Cholic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chroic Diarrhœa, Cholera, Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c., &c.

In the prevention and cure of the above diseases it has never been known to fail, as thousands of our most prominent citizens throughout all parts of the country, will testify. Let the afflicted send for circular containing testimonials and certificates of those who have been cured after their cases had been pronounced hopeless by our best physicians. Principal Depot,

F. RAHTER & CO.,

No. 6, N. Front Street, Philadelphia.

Recommended by

Ex Governor David R. Porter, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. Robert J. Fisher, of "
Hon. Edward McPherson, "
Hon. Joel B. Danner, "
Hon. William Mcsherry, and others. "

SEND FOR CIRCULARS. feb10:3t

Miscellaneous.

KEYSTONE STOVE WORKS.

Car Factory Buildings,

NEW BRIGHTON, Penna.

Stoves, Grate Fronts, Fenders & Summer Pieces,

CHEAPER THAN EVER SOLD IN THIS COUNTRY.

LOOK AT THE PRICES!

FIRST PREMIUM COOK STOVE

RUBY.

No. 7, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, $14.50
No. 8, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 16.50
No. 9, Splendid Baker, Large Square Oven, 18.50

Franklin Parlor Stoves

No. 1, Juno Parlor, extra heavy, 16.25
" 2, " " " 15.00
" 3, " " " 17.00

HEATING STOVES.

No. 2, Ribbed Egg, very heavy, 8.00
" 1, " " " 10.00
" 4, " " " 13.00

Enameled Grate Fronts,

No. 93, Grate 15½ inch, $2.00
" 92, " 17 " 2.65
" 11, " 18 " 2.85
" 24, " 19 " 3.00
" 75, " 19 " 3.50
" C, " 20 " 4.00
" 231, " 21 " 4.50
" 126, " 21½ " 4.75
" 5, " 21½ " 5.00
" 125, " 23½ " 5.50
" 70, " 23½ " 6.00

FENDERS.

No. 73, Plain Rod, Wide, .75
" 72, " Narrow, .75
" 14, Fancy " .75
" 71, Plain Rod, without Rod, 2.00
" 22, Plain Rod, 1.75
" 23, Box, without Rod, 1.50
" 24, " " 1.50

Pressed Sheet Iron Summer Pieces,

Plain Enameled, $1.25
" " with Ornamental Centre, 1.50

All Work Warranted. Give us a Call.

TERMS, CASH.

oct14'68.] MERRICK & CO.

J. C. HAMMOND,

Dealer in

Flour, Feed, and Grain,

ROCHESTER, (ON THE HILL.)

Flour at prices to suit all, in regard to PRICE and QUALITY. Mill Feed, of all kinds.

CORN MEAL,
RYE FLOUR
BUCKWHEAT FLOUR,
CORN AND OATS,

constantly on hand. Also, a cheap and convenient

Wooden Pump,

the cheapest in use. A quantity of the celebrated Alta Vela

GUANO OR PHOSPHATE

on hand, which will be sold cheap, in order to introduce it.

I buy for CASH, and sell for the same. Cash buyers will find it to their advantage to call.

☞ All Goods Delivered Free. ☜

Jan 20'68 J. C. HAMMOND

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

BOOKS, BOOKS, BOOKS.

A large assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Religious Books, constantly on hand at Publishers' Prices.

Gift Books Suitable for the Holidays,

ON HAND.

STATIONERY, STATIONERY, STATIONERY.

An extensive variety of Paper, Envelopes, Lead Pencils, Gold and Steel Pens, Ink and Ink Stands, &c., &c.

We are the exclusive Agent for the celebrated Foley's Gold Pen,

for this County; those seeking a good Gold Pen, would do well to are them before purchasing.

We are the Agent for this County for Krider's Photograph Marriage Certificate The attention of Clergymen is respectfully called to this, as we can sell them at the same discount as they would get from the Publisher. Atwaters School Government for sale at Publishers prices.

We have constantly on hand Floor Oil Cloth in large variety.

WINDOW SHADES,
WINDOW OIL CLOTH,
RUSTIC & PAPER SHADES.

on hand Toys and Variety Goods suitable for the Holidays.

J. F. PRICE,

Broadway, New Brighton

Dec21 FAIRBANKS

STANDARD

SCALES

of all kinds,

ALSO, BAGGAGE BARROWS WAREHOUSE TRUCKS.

COPYING PRESSES.

IMPROVED MONEY DRAWERS.

Fairbanks, Morse & Co.s.

102 Second Avenue, near Wood St., Pittsburgh.

SCALES REPAIRED PROMPTLY. apr7:6mos.

BREAD! BREAD!

The undersigned takes pleasure in informing the public that he is still engaged in the Baking business at his old stand, on Market Street, Bridgewater, Pa. He warrants that nothing is used in his bakery to make white bread out of dark flour. Persons leaving their orders at his bakery will be supplied at their houses daily if so desired with the best of bread, &c. J. G. YOUNG. apr14:3mos.

Millinery & Dress Making.

Mrs. Z. Moore having returned from Ohio, informs her former customers and the public generally, that she has removed to the office formerly occupied by W. R. Clarke, Esq., one door west of Mr. Barclay's store, where she intends carrying on Millinery and Dress Making in all their branches. Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings in great variety constantly on hand. apr14:4w.

SELECT POETRY.

SONG OF A HORSE.

A poor old stage horse, lank and thin;
Not much else but bones and skin,
I jog along week out, week in;
Kicked and cursed and miserly fed,
Jammed in the side and jerked by the head,
And the thing that I can't tell all make but
Is, what on earth is it all about.

Why was I made to feel and hear
For this little odd human thing,
Two-legged, dumpy as a toy,
Who sits aloft my rise to guide—
Or, why was he made, for the matter?
And, if I needs must be counted,
Why is it that I was not placed
To prance and curvet, finely mated,
Silver harnessed, silver shod,
With groom and lackey to feed all that?
Here I go, day after day,
Pounding and slipping down Broadway,
Dragging these curious biped things,
With fore-legs gone, and yet no wings—
Where they all go to I don't know,
Nor why in the world they hurry so,
Nor what good use Heaven puts them to!
It wasn't my fault, you see, at all,
That my joints grew big and my muscles small,
And so I missed a rich man's stall.
I'm clumsy, stupid, crooked, slow,
Yet the meanest horse is a horse, you know.

As well as the gloss'ed ones that prance,
O Lord! how long will they use me so?
And when may the day of rest go?
Where glorified horses stand in a row,
Switching their bright tails to and fro,
Careless of either whoa's or whips—
Where oats are always apropos,
And flies don't grow—
Oh! no.

SELECT MISCELLANY.

LINA THORNTON'S HOUSE-MEETING.

A happy woman was dear, fussy Mrs. Wharton, as she walked over the magnificent velvet carpet, picking up a tack here and there, left by the upholsterers; draping the lace window curtains in more graceful folds, or arranging and re-arranging the *bijouitire* on the *etagers* and *etager*.

Yes, she was in the most blissful state of excitement. The grand wish of her life was accomplished, for Lina, her pretty daughter Lina, was actually married, and married too into "one of the first families." Upon the achievement of so great an object, the mamma had coaxed the papa into buying a house in the fashionable quarter of the city, and to give her *carte blanche* for furnishing it.

Lina had plead in vain, in her sweet way, for a smaller home—what did Frank and herself want with such an immense place, and only two of them?" asked she, with a smile and a blush, at visions of a cozy little house, illuminated by the rays of the honey-moon, rose before her.

But it was of no use. Her daughter, without an effort, had here an opportunity of quickly stepping within the charmed circle of the aristocracy—a privilege, which the mother had only dared to long for; so poor Lina was to be victimized with a big house, that it might in some degree compensate to the terrible world for the *parvenue* blood she brought into it.

Lina had sometimes wished that Frank Thornton had been just a *little* poor, that she might have made some sacrifice for him, but unfortunately for Lina's romantic, loving little heart, he was a lawyer with a handsome inheritance and nearly as rich as herself. He had married her for pure love.

Mrs. Wharton was now anxiously awaiting the the return of the young couple from the bridal trip, for she had a great surprise in store for Lina.

The pretty young bride at length arrived and declared the arrangement of the house perfect; "but," said she, with a rueful face, on her way to the kitchen, "oh, mamma, these servants—what shall I do?"

But as she opened the door, with what a cry of delight did she recognize black Nancy, her mother's cook.

Nancy's gray-colored handkerchief was wound around her head in the most picturesque folds; her dark blue dress was perfectly glossy with ironing, and her snowy linen apron had undergone all the complicated mysteries of folding of a Newport napkin.

As Lina entered, Nancy dropped one of her best curtsies, and her deep, contented laugh could be heard over half the house, as she said, "I guess you didn't spect to see me here, Miss Lina, did you? But missus thought you didn't know nuffin'? tall, honey; so you sees she 'gied me up to you.—How you like it, Miss Lina? hal hal"

Lina's heart was at rest now.—There would have to be no ordering of breakfast, dinner, or supper. Nancy was as regular as clock work, and knew everybody's appetite better than they did themselves.

In the midst of Lina's delight, however, she thought of her father.—"But, mamma," she said, "what will papa do without Nancy? I am afraid he will never have another dinner to suit him; he is so very particular you know. And then no one can dress terrapin or lobster to suit him!"

"It will be a great deal easier for me to instruct a cook than yourself, Lina, and your father seemed perfectly willing to part with Nancy," said her mother.

In the morning Lina might be seen through the open windows of the parlor, arranging the drapery of curtains, altering the position of a lounging chair or dusting the knick-knacks with a brush of gay feathers, her little hands encased in a pair of white, cast off gloves, which she had worn at the opera or a party the evening before. And poor Lina called this housekeeping.

Her marketing, when Mrs. Thornton was dressing to go out, Nancy knocked at her chamber door, and as Lina admitted her, she observed with some trepidation that the handkerchief around her head stood an inch or two higher than usual. This was ominous. Nancy's handkerchief always rose with her courage.

"Mr. Thornton and you's going traveling this summer, ain't you, missis?" said the cook.

"Yes, Nancy, but I cannot tell when, precisely," was the reply.

"Well, Miss Lina, I thought if you could 'range it so as to go next week would suit all hands; for you sees, honey, I wants to go to camp meetin, then, over de river. There's been a great revival in our church, and Mr. Parker says we ought to do all we can to keep it up."

"Well Nancy, I do not know that Mr. Thornton can leave home then; I will ask him, though."

"Yes, Miss, if you please, Miss. I 'spose I could get somebody to stay in my place for a week, but then you see they would be strange to your ways; and bless your heart, honey, you couldn't teach 'em; you don't know no more'n a little kitten yourself."

Lina felt this to be true, and in despair said she would endeavor to arrange it so that they should be from home during Nancy's absence; for she found she was determined to go.

"Thank you, Miss; I believe Betsey she's a going too; for we thought Jane might do the chamber work; for a waiter girl don't have much to do."

"I have no objection, Nancy, if Mr. Thornton and myself go away."

Nancy made a deep curtsey and left the room, while Lina put on her bonnet and hurried to her mother's.

"Oh, mamma, what shall I do?" exclaimed she; "Nancy says she is going to camp meeting, and Betsey too; and that Frank and myself had better go away at the same time.—She seems to have made up her mind about it, so there is no use of endeavoring to bribe her out of it."

"Well, my dear," replied Mrs. Wharton, "if Nancy has made up her mind, she will go, so you had better give your permission the best way you can; she is too valuable a woman to lose. I had to compromise with her myself, sometimes. We are going out to 'the place' in a day or so, or else Frank and yourself might come here, if his business detains him in town."

Lina went home, and nervously awaited her husband's arrival. He quieted her troubles, however, by saying he could easily leave his business at the time, so Nancy and Betsey could go to camp-meeting, and take care of the house.

But alas for Lina's calculations! Nancy and Betsey had but fairly started, and Lina put on her travelling dress for her own departure, when Frank entered with a vexed air.

"Lina," said he, "I fear we shall not be able to go till to-morrow or the day after. There is some most unexpected business which must be attended to.

I am sorry, dearest, but one day can't make much difference."

So reasons a man. Lina's face grew perfectly blank. What should she do? "Probably Jane could cook a very very simple dinner," thought she, so down stairs she hurried.

But Jane looked grum. She did not fancy being left at home "when Nancy and Betsey were pleasuring."

"And as to a custard, Mrs. Thornton," said she, after Lina had given her orders, "I never made one in my life. If you will show me how, ma'am, maybe I could do it," continued she, insolently, for she well knew that Lina knew no more about making a pudding than Queen Victoria did.

Lina said she was too busy; so they went without any dessert that day, and dined off a salad, half cooked potatoes, and a burned breakfast.

Frank's business still detained him in the city, and in a couple of days Jane was in open rebellion.

"She wasn't a going to be made a nigger slave of for nobody," said she to Lina, one morning, after she had been injudiciously asked to sweep the halls, scrub the front steps, go to market, do the chamber work, cook the dinner, and run of errands.

Lina never for a moment thought she was giving to one girl the work three had been accustomed to do.

"I guess she thinks I'm a slave from Georgy," muttered Jane, as Lina left the room.

Frank entered at that moment.—"Jane, how dare you speak so of your mistress?" said he. "If you do it again, remember, you leave the house,"

"I guess I'll leave anyhow. Its a most time when the men comes a cotting about," was the reply.

Frank almost choked with anger. "If you are not out of this house in ten minutes time I will kick you out," he said with some effort of calmness.

"Oh, Frank, how could you?" asked Lina, with tears, after Jane had gone. "Mamma is out of town, and the house closed. And where to get a soul to do the work I don't know."

"Why, my dear, don't let that trouble you. There are hundreds of servants to be had. Yonkers is there any applications at the door every hour of the day."

But Lina had an instinctive idea that servants were not so easily to be had, particularly if they were wanted very much.

Mr. Thornton dined at a restaurant that day, and Lina's fare was nothing more substantial than a bit of sponge cake and some preserves.

At last the intelligence office was thought of, and as Frank had predicted scores of girls called in want of places.

But Lina was no better off. Some were unwilling to take a situation for so short a time. Another who "was not bound to go to service," wanted the privilege of two afternoons with tea in the week. Another said she could not think of cleaning the *front* she had always lived with quality folks who had a man to do that.—Others had all the virtues under the sun, but when they found they would have all the work to do in so large a house for four or five days, "guessed the place would not suit."

There was no prospect of getting away either; for Frank's business became more complicated than he had anticipated; so poor Lina cried herself to sleep that night, after forgetting to close the house before retiring.

The next morning she arose at early sick with worriment. Her husband and herself had gone to a confectioner's and got coffee and muffins the night before, but she felt ashamed of not being able to get one meal herself, "I surely can make a cup of coffee," thought she, as she was selecting a dress suitable to play kitchen maid in. Her wardrobe was full of morning dresses which a countess might have envied, got up for a *dejeuner* at Saratoga, but there was not one which would look quite in place in her kitchen. At last she fixed on a white cambric, elaborately trimmed with edging, worth at least two dollars and a half a yard, as the plainest of the set, and tying a black silk apron over it, she noiselessly slipped out of the room.

Lina had dressed very quietly in order not to awake her husband, yet she felt vexed enough to cry when she found he still slept on; it seemed such an utter disregard of her troubles.

But when she reached the kitchen she sat down in despair. The fire in the range had been neglected, and was entirely out; she knew as much about kindling one in Etna as there. At length Lina espied in an outer kitchen a small furnace which had been bought for Nancy's preserving. She thought there was a barrel of charcoal in the cellar, and had a vague idea that it ignited easily.

She was not particular now about her hands, and after putting the coal on the hearth she wiped them on her dress. A match was now applied to the charcoal, but of course without effect. It was repeated over and over again with no better success. Lina then got some paper, but the paper burned out before the fire kindled. She gave it up in despair, and sat down on the hearth, white wrapper and all, and took a hearty cry.

The kitchen blinds were turned, and Lina had been watched from an upper window of the next house by the chambermaid, with both pity and amusement.

"Bridget, I say," cried the girl to another servant, "can't ye go in next door and make a fire for the poor little creature there that's crying her eyes out, just? Sure she never did a hand's turn in her life. The saints protect her."

Lina overheard the conversation, and in a few moments the good hearted Irish girl knocked at the back gate, and when it was opened she said, with the delicacy of good feeling, "I knew mam your girl had left you, so I thought I would just step in and see if I could make a fire or anything, as I thought you didn't look very strong like."

Lina thanked her from the bottom of her heart, and stood watching the operation with more anxiety than she had evinced when trying to catch the Scottish step from her dancing master.

"Can you tell me of a girl I can get for a few days, till my own comes back?" she asked of Bridget.

"I know of one, mam, but she isn't just used to the ways in this country; she has never lived at service mam."

"No matter for that," was the reply, "if she can only make fires and coffee, and do the roughest part of the work, I shall be satisfied."

"Now, mam, if you will tell me where the kittle is I will fill it, for it will be too heavy for the likes of you to lift." The kittle was filled and put on the fire, and Bridget departed, promising to send a servant to Mrs. Thornton that afternoon.

While Lina was arranging the table the bell rung, and on opening the door the baker stared at the blackened face which presented itself to him.

Lina reached out her hands for the bread, but observing the color drew them back, and held up her black silk apron for it.

"The tally, too, mam, if you please."

"I do not know anything about it; you must wait till my girls come home," said Lina, ready to cry once more.

The next ring brought the milkman, and the worried little housekeeper flew into the kitchen and got a couple of vegetable dishes to hold a quart of milk and a few cents worth of cream.

The closets were now rummaged for the coffee, and as soon as it was ground Lina hastened to pour the water upon it, for she thought the fire was already showing symptoms of going out. The kettle upset on her feet, but as it was not hot there was no damage done. The pot was put on the fire, and Lina went up to awaken her husband. He did not notice her swollen eyes, but the dress blackened with coal, and the black apron whitened with the dry flour from the bread, presented such a spectacle that he broke into a hearty laugh. This was too much. Hadn't he been sleeping comfortably while she was worrying her life out; and Lina cried again harder than ever.

Frank soothed her as well as he could; asked her why she had not called him, and said he had no doubt he should enjoy a breakfast without meat just as well as if he had it.

Now Frank loved a cup of good coffee above all things; so he watched it as Lina poured it out with some anxiety. It did not look very promising to be sure, and when he tasted it he thought it better to take it all at one swallow.

Lina's appetite had gone completely. Cooks are proverbially small eaters. She suspected however that the coffee was not remarkably palatable when Frank pushed his chair away, having taken only one cup. But he declared he was not hungry that day, though the coffee was delicious.

Frank's dinner was again taken at a restaurant, and his wife's consisted of bread, butter and fruit.

In the evening Bridget's friend appeared. She could make fires, boil potatoes and 'do the rough,' but her abilities ceased there. Very willing but very stupid. The eggs for breakfast wouldn't cook soft for her; a delicious pudding, made by Bridget—who ran in now and then to show her friend—was boiled in a pot of soup to give it a flavor; peas cooked in the pot; and blunders enough committed to have driven Nancy mad.

Lina declared if she ever had a daughter she should learn cooking before she did her letters; and when Nancy and Betsey returned, whom their mistress could almost have kissed for joy, Lina set busily, indefatigably to work to learn housekeeping.

When that great event was accomplished, and not till then, did Frank tell his wife that once upon a time he had been obliged to take a second breakfast at a confectionery, because neither the kittle nor the coffee had boiled at home.

Lina, too, became remarkably contented with her lot; she now had no wish to be "just a little poor," for though she could take the care of the house upon herself, it must be confessed also, that she never did like it.

HOW I WAS WON.

I am the only daughter of Orlando Puggins, of Fizzleton, retail dealer in dry goods. My father is a very prominent man in town, and I am belle of the village. I think I have very good reasons for calling myself handsome, for not less than a score of young men of my acquaintance have assured me such is the fact. I have no reason to doubt the words of these very estimable young men, for I think I should have been convinced of my beauty even if they had not whispered it in my ear.

My father's hobby had been for several years to make a good match for me. Perhaps you know what a good match is? It is simply to marry a man you positively hate; a man who is excessively ugly and disagreeable—in short, a fool—because he is wealthy. If he has money, it makes no difference what is his character; it is what the world calls a good match. My father thought just as the rest of the world did, and often have I heard him say that Beatrice should ride in her own carriage some day. This was the highest aim of happiness. Perhaps it is needless to say that my father and I differed very much on this point.

I think I had imbibed what the generality of people will call rather romantic notions. Can you believe it, that the belle of Fizzleton, at the age of twenty-two, imagined that there was such a passion as love? I longed for something more than a poodle dog to lavish my affections upon. I know it is very unmaidenly for me to say this, but it is true. I had plenty of lovers, to be sure; but ugh! I preferred the poodle to them. My hero had not yet arrived. Perhaps he would come in a ragged coat; but the cent doesn't make the man, you know—although it does make a great many of these *things* that call themselves men.

Meanwhile my father brought a lover to me—a Mr. Cattle, from Boston. He was doing a large business there, and was considered wealthy.

"There's a lover worthy of you, Beatrice," said my father, after Mr. Cattle had made his first call. "His riches can hardly be counted."

"I am sure his age cannot," I replied. "He is certainly twice as old as I."

"Well?"

"I think that is enough."

My father opened his eyes with astonishment.

"Do you mean to say that you would not marry him if you had the chance?"

"Yes, that's what I mean."

"Bless my soul!" cried my father; "are you sane?"

"Perfectly."

Father looked incredulous.

"You read too much poetry, child. You are a woman now, and it is high time for you to banish those sentimental ideas from your silly head. Such an opportunity as this does not come but once in a woman's lifetime."

"I should hope not."

Father stamped his feet with rage and looked unutterable things. I and looked unutterable things. I took up *Ladies' Books* and began reading the Fire Worshippers.

"Beatrice, do you wish to bring my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave?"

"No; but I have to live with my husband through life, and I would much rather have one of my own choosing."

"Yes, yes, my child; but I have lived longer than you, and I think my judgment is better. I wish to see you happily married. I don't want you to marry scoundrel without a cent in his pocket, and have to wear your life out as his drudge. As the wife of Mr. Cattle you will lead a life of luxury and ease."

"A life of misery!"

My father looked grieved, but said no more, and soon after left the room.

Such is the perversity of female human nature that I think if that scoundrel without a cent had proposed at that moment, I should accepted him at once. I believe women are like the Irishman's pig. He wished to drive the pig to Dublin; but he made him think he wished him to go in an opposite direction. Consequently the pig was bound to Dublin, and to Dublin he went.

Mr. Cattle never called again. I think father put a flea in his ear, for he saw plainly that I was not to be driven into a union with a man I did not like.

About this time father hired a new clerk. He was rather good looking, and all my young lady friends voted him a proper, nice, young man. I presume he was what father called "that scoundrel without a cent in his pocket." To be sure he was dressed elegantly; but it haven't the slightest idea that the cost he wore on his back was paid for; but what of that? Wasn't he agreeable? Couldn't he whisper soft nonsense all evening? Hadn't he all the poetry of the affections by heart? Then he wrote about love and moonshine in splendid rhymes upon scented paper, and he gave these effusions to me. I almost thought I loved him; and I am sure he loved me, for he told me so. I had it all written out in black and white, and in the most elegant verse I ever read.

Father tried to keep cool through all this, but it was terrible hard work for him to do so. Once I heard him tell mother that if I was bound to go to the deuce, he didn't know as he could help it.

"It's only a flirtation," mother said.

"Flirtation, indeed! I tell you she's bewitched after him," father said. And then he added, "Well, it is not quite as bad as it might be. Torseldorf isn't a bad young man; of course he hasn't got a cent, but if they are bound to marry, I'll do what I can for him, and possibly he may make something yet."

My ardor cooled at once. There wasn't opposition enough to feed the flame; and consequently my love died out. That evening Mr. Torseldorf called. I received him very cooly. He noticed it, and exerted himself to be agreeable, but it was a signal failure. I never smiled once while he remained. When he arose to depart, I followed him to the door, and informed him as gently as I could, his company could be dispensed with.

"What has happened, Beatrice?" he asked.

"Nothing."

"You do not love me?"

"You are good at guessing, Mr. Torseldorf," I answered, smiling for the first time that evening.

"Heartless!" he muttered.

"Oh, no; but I should be bad I given my heart to

The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROP'R. 1870.

Beaver, Penna., May 1'4, 1869.

FOR GOVERNOR, 1869.

JOHN W. GEARY.

MRS. SALLIE ELIZABETH LINCOLN, step mother of the late President Lincoln, died at a very advanced age in Coles county, Ill., on the 19th of April. Mr. Lincoln was reared by her, his own mother having died when he was very young. She was much attached to and very proud of her illustrious step son. For many years past she had lived with a grandson, Mr. John Hall, a farmer in good circumstances.

A Kansas City dispatch of May 5th says it was reported on Friday that a surveying party on the Fort Scott railroad was attacked by an armed body of settlers on what is known as the Jay-Joy purchase. Two of the party were captured with with all their equipage. Also, that the Hon. M. O. Vass, while attempting to address a meeting of settlers at Fort Scott, was fired upon by the mob and driven away. Much trouble is apprehended.

THE Spanish consul of New York city in an interview with United States Marshal Barlow, on Saturday morning stated that he had received positive information that a steamer and several small sailing vessels are being fitted out to take volunteers and arms to the Cuban rebels, and demanded that such expeditions be stopped. He also called the Marshals attentions to the various recruting stations in that city, for Cuban volunteers, and gave him a list of them. The Marshal received orders on Friday last, from Secretary Fish to take measures to prevent any possible breach of the neutrality law in relation to Cuba.

THE Convention which met here on last Thursday for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State Convention was but sparsely attended, not over thirty or forty persons being present. As will be seen from the official proceedings published elsewhere in this paper, Capt. David Shields of New Brighton and J. R. Harrah, Esq., of Beaver were selected as delegates to the State Convention and instructions given them to support Governor Geary's renomination. Neither the delegates chosen or the resolution adopted met with any opposition whatever, in the meeting, and it is very likely that there are but few persons in the county dissatisfied with either; but there is no denying the fact that a large number of those present, and all of those who had not yet reached the Court House on that occasion, felt outraged at the hot haste in which the proceedings were rushed through. Let us particularize: As soon as "time was up" a few persons previously "seen" rushed into the Court House, organized the meeting and nominated the delegates before quite a number of the persons who came to participate in the proceedings, got to the building or were fairly seated inside. Not only that, but the chairman, evidently in full sympathy with the velocipedian movement, did not stop to inquire whether there were other nominations to be made, gave no time or opportunity for suggestions or remarks by any one, but put the question to the meeting in the regular anti free speech style.—The "indecent haste" exhibited throughout, brought the scriptural saying "the wicked flee when no man pursueth" very vividly to our mind.

We submit now in all candor that a "snatch" operation, like the one referred to above will not help to cement and strengthen the Republican party of this county. If however, its disorganization is desired, and the power of its opponent is sought to be built up, then a few pranks of this character and the publication of a few more "Black Dutch" articles in the *Radical* will as surely bring these results about as two and two make four. Republicans mark our prediction.

GEN. JOHN ELY, who had just taken charge of the United States Marshalship for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday night. It is supposed he ruptured a blood vessel by over exertion in playing ball, his niece while going up stairs. General Ely was a native of Bucks county and was [illegible] of age. He entered the service of the U. S. States September 2, 1861, as Major of the Twenty-third Regiment, P. V. (Birney's Zouaves.) On July 20, 1862, he was made Lieutenant Colonel, and December 13, 1862, Colonel of the same regiment. He served with great credit in the various battles in which his regiment participated, and at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, he was severely wounded, losing a leg. In addition to his services in the field, he acted for some time as Provost Marshal General of New Jersey and West Virginia. Subsequently he took charge of the Freedman's Bureau in Kentucky, and remained in that State as Superintendent of the Freedman's affairs. For gallant and meritorious services he was brevetted Brigadier General, and afterwards Major General. He was appointed United States Marshal by President Grant on account of his strict integrity and his honorable military record and entered upon his duties about ten days ago.

THE Connecticut Legislature organized on Wednesday with David Gallup President *pro tem.* of the Senate, and O. H. Platt, Speaker of the House. Governor Jewell was subsequently inaugurated. His message states the total liability of the State, above the cash assets, $6,974,992, and a reduction of $649,244 for this year. The increase of taxable property in the State during the year is $7,827,305, or nearly a million more than the State debt. The prompt ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment is urged, also the increase of the rate of interest to 7 per cent. The passage of laws to secure to married women the control of property, biennial elections, short sessions of the Legislature and economy, are recommended.

THE war of the millionares has broken out in the local politics of Providence, Rhode Island. The present Mayor, Mr. Doyle, wants very much to be re-elected, and undertook to cultivate the Sprague influence by sending letters and telegrams to the Senator indorsing him "up to the hub" and saying very uncomplimentary things about the other million-dollar fellows. Unfortunately Sprague publishes Doyle's letters in the *Globe*, and the pother raised about the aspiring Mayor's ears is terrible. William must now make a fight for the man he got into trouble, and the result will be looked forward to with some interest as showing which of the million dollar families, the Browns or the Spragues, rule the roast in Rhode Island.

THE *Radical* of this place is just now adding *insult* to *injury*. Some three or four weeks ago it "put forth" a ponderous leader, in which the nationality of about one fourth of Beaver county's whole population was assailed. Not content with the abuse and slander then heaped upon our German friends, it last week re-published this scurrillous extract:

"There is a class in some of the eastern counties of the State called "*Black Dutch.*" Their ancestors were brought over in early times, and were the lowest and most brutal portion of the German population. They retain ancestral characteristics to this day, as is seen in their hostility to schools, the terrible ugliness of their men and women, and in their total ignorance of all refinement. In point of intelligence they are not equal to the lowest class of freedmen in Virginia or South Carolina. You could take a field hand whose father was a Fetich worshiper in Africa, and make a gentleman and a christian of him fifty years before you could reclaim and elevate one of these *Black Dutch*. Suppose they had been the disfranchised class instead of the comparatively respectable and intelligent colored people of the State, what a cry of indignation would have been uttered from every "Democrat's" mouth."

A dispatch from Washington states that our government has resolved not to prevent the departure of any vessels, whether loaded with arms or not, provided their apparent destination is not direct for Cuba. In other words, vessels cleared for Nassau, Jamaica, Mexico, or any other place with which we are on friendly terms, will be allowed to leave, no matter how much war material or passengers they may carry. In reply to inquiries from parties interested, including, it is said, the Spanish Minister, our Government has declared that such war material must be regarded as merchandise, and people on board such vessels as travelers or persons leaving our ports on legitimate business.

The next transit of Venus will take place in 1874, and again in 1882. The last one, which gave us the data for the distance of the sun, happened in 1769. The English Government and the Astronomical Society are already preparing for this event. Expeditions will probably be sent from England to the Antarctic Continent, to Alexandria in Egypt, to Madagascar and to Mauritius, and perhaps the Isle of Bourbon. The Continental Governments will, no dobut, do what they can. The naval appropriation act of Congress, of March last, having appropriated $5,000 for the observation of the eclipse of the sun in August next to be under the direction of Professor Coffin, the superintendent of the "Nautical Almanac," that gentleman has decided to select either Ochotsk or Pensjinsk in Siberia, and Norton Sound in Alaska, as the most favorable positions for observing the eclipse, and having applied to the Secretary of the Navy to send a ship to either or both of those regions in season for the observation. Mr. Borie has directed Rear Admiral Rowan, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, to meet the observers at Yokohama by the first of July, from which point they will sail for Siberia. Instructions have also been sent to Rear Admiral Turner, commanding the Pacific Squadron, to allow the party the use of the vessel stationed in the waters of Alaska for the purpose of making their observations; but it is expected that they will reach Sitka by private conveyance. Extensive preparations are being made for the purpose of observing this champion eclipse, and before starting Professor Coffin and his party will be fully equipped with a complete set of instruments and appliances containing all modern improvements.

THERE arrived at New York, on Monday, 4,466 immigrants from Europe. Immigration this year is ahead of any previous instance. Large numbers come from Germany, and from Ireland the report is that this promises to be the most active year yet known in the business of shipping immigrants. The regular steamers are all over crowded, and hundreds are left behind, camping about in the [illegible] stations and elsewhere, to be taken up by [illegible] vessels. Two thousand arrived at Queenstown on the 17th of April, of which number about one-half were shipped. The counties of Kerry, Tipperary, Limerick and Waterford report of the people who are about leaving, that they are all young and healthy, of the farming and laboring classes, and many of them coming out to join relatives and friends in America. We welcome the substantial wealth, in laborious industry which England is but too willing to be rid of. As things are proceeding, it cannot be long before Ireland will be wholly in the United States—the free nation at last which it would be, though on a strange but hospitable soil.

INFORMATION has reached us from two or three different sources within the past few days that a secret movement is just now being put on foot by the "clique" in this place to *pack* the next Republican County Committee. The new Committee is to be composed of men who will be in the interest of, and do the bidding of the professional politicians at the county seat. Republicans, be on the lookout for this attempt to get control of your organization, and when you find a "slippery" individual—one who has been doing the work of the "clique" in your district heretofore—trying to get himself made a Committee-man, invite him to step aside, and elect a man in whose honesty and integrity you can repose the utmost confidence.

—In the New York Common Pleas Court, on Wednesday, Frances Wallace received a verdict of $6,890, with interest, against John Livingston and his sureties. Livingston is a lawyer, and was administrator of the estate of the deceased husband of the plaintiff, in the settlement of which he was guilty of frauds of such a flagrant character as to call for a severe rebuke by the Judge, who pronounced Livingston a disgrace to his race, country and profession.

Charles M. Merrick.

This gentleman, who was recently appointed Collector of revenue for this district, entered upon the duties of his office last Saturday. He is stationed at New Brighton, Beaver Co., in the room formerly occupied by the National Bank of Beaver county.

From all we learn of Mr. Merrick we consider his appointment a very good one. He is an efficient business man, and better than all is honest and upright in his dealings. Such men are not to be found everywhere, and it is a good sign to see General Grant selecting them where he can find them for the important offices.—*Waynesburg Republican.*

Late Cuba News.

Dispatches received in the Navy Department at Washington on Saturday last from Admiral Hoff, dated off Havana, April 30th, and May 1st, state that on the 17th of April eighteen hundred troops commanded by Generals Letona and Escalanta, arrived at Neuevitas from Villa Clara, and the day after Gen. Lesca appeared at the same place, very unexpectedly, with twelve hundred men from Puerto Principe having started with 2,200, and left a detachment on the road. They reported no resistance on the march, although large bodies of insurgents were posted on high ground some distance from the road. A number of well constructed trenches, breast works, ditches, &c., were visible. The 4,000 men concentrated at Nuevitas, among them 1,500 Catalonian volunteers recently from Spain were to commence operations on the railroad between Nuevitas and Principe immediately. About 1,500 started on the 23d, convoying provison trains. This expedition under Gen. Lesca is to repair the road temporarily, get cars along and provision the troops at Principe, who are said to be on half rations. It was reported Quespeda, the revolutionary leader, purposely allowed the Spaniards to march without opposition from the interior to the sea coast, but intended to obstruct their return, and if possible capture their provision trains.

Dr. Simmons is still confined at Principe, accused of aiding the insurrection and giving aid and comfort to the rebels. Genl. Lesca has stated that the doctor's life was spared because he was an American.

Rear Admiral Hoff has had an interview with the Captain General relative to a young engineer, named Rafael Estrada, who, although having declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, had never it seems, taken out his final papers, altho' having married and lived some years in the United States. The Captain General issued an order for his immediate release.

Rear Admiral Hoff has forwarded reports from Lieutenant Commander T. H. Eaestman, commanding the Penobscot, dated April 29th, at Bay Francis, the anchorage for the ports of Remedios and Caribean. The prisoners taken from the Lizzie Major and sent to Caribean, had been released. The Spanish authorities at that place had offered no courtesies or facilities to the Penobscot, as is customary on the arrival of a foreign vessel, perhaps more from ignorance than design.

The United States Consul at Caribean had been informed by the Government at Remedios that he must hoist the flag of the Consular office again, in consideration of the condition of affairs in that country, where American citizens are holding over two millions of property, and the fear of injury from the volunteer forces. Lieutenant Commander Eastman has concluded to remain there for some days.

Union Pacific Railroad.

The celebration of the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, in San Francisco, on Saturday last was a grand affair. A dispatch says the day was ushered in by salute of one hundred guns. At noon all the Federal Forts in the Harbor fired a salute the bells of the city were set ringing and the steam whistles screaming. At night the whole city was illuminated and presented a brilliant apperance. The procession was the largest and most enthusiastic ever witnessed in San Francisco. The people were willing and eager to observe an event of so much importance to this city and the Pacific coast, and turned out *en masse*. Business was generally suspended and nearly every citizen exhibited a hearty interest in the demonstration. The military and civic display was grand. In addition to the State militia, all the available United States Troops from several forts and the Presidos participated on the occasion, while the civic societies turned out with full ranks. The city and harbor presented a magnificent sight during the day, the principal streets being draped with the banners of every nation, and thronged with excited, joyous people, and the shipping dressed in fine style.

A dispatch from the junction of the roads, announcing the driving of the last spike of the Central Pacific road at 10 a. m. sent a thrill of joy through the city. Congratulatory messages were transmitted to the Directors of the Central Pacific and Union Pacific by the California Pioneers.

At Sacramento the event was celebrated in a grand and enthusiastic manner. The city was crowded with a multitude of people from all parts of the State and Nevada. The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, in session in San Francisco was invited and attended the Sacramento demonstration. Citizens from Nevada, Grass Valley, Vallejo, San Francisco, Placerville, San Jose, Marysville and Virginia City and Gold Hill, Nevada, were also in attendance. The lines of travel to and from Sacramento where thrown open to the public free, and immence numbers of people took advantage of the circumstance and flocked hither.

The Central Pacific Company had thirty locomotives gaily decorated ranged on the city front, and at the signal gun announcing the driving of the last spike of the road, the locomotives opened a chorus of whistles, and all the bells and steam whistles of the city joined in.

Profound regret was expressed that the roads were not joined Saturday. The failure is attributable to the Union Pacific Road to make connection. The non-arrival of Mr. Durant was alleged as the principal reason for the postponement of the ceremony of joining the roads until Monday last.

—Mr. Allaire, a New York reporter, had his pocket picked in a horse car, of $2,600 and a gold watch.

Cuban Expeditions.

The statement is confirmed that the steamer Perrect sailed from New York with a Cuban expedition, and it is added that she carried five hundred men and a full cargo of guns and ammunition. The *Sun* says a revenue cutter sailed from Brooklyn Navy Yard on Saturday last, to head off an expedition which is to sail from the Florida coast. Also that the Government has knowledge of the building of thirty powerful gunboats in New York, Boston and Canada for Spain. Also, that some weeks ago, a prominent rifle manufacturer, a New England man, was given a large order by an insurgent's agent for breach loading rifles. The order was promptly filled, the arms packed in cases, but the manufacturers refuse to deliver them until they are paid for.

A dispatch from Key West announces the departure from that place, Wednesday night, of the British steamer Salvador, crowded with Cuban sympathizers. She cleared for St. Thomas by way of Nassau, it is rumored, in connection with some Cuban expedition fitting out in one of the Gulf ports.

A WASHINGTON special says: A prominent politician, who enjoys to a considerable extent the confidence of President Grant, and who has recently conversed with him, says that the President expressed his opinion very freely upon the Cuban insurrection, saying that his sympathies were with the oppeassed Cubans in their efforts to free the Island from Spanish rule. Were he to follow his own judgment, the rights of the Cubans to belligerency on land would be recognized, but his Cabinet counsellors, with two exceptions, oppose this course at the present time, and he could not take such an important step against their advice. In short, this gentleman says that the President made no concealment as to his views, either upon this question or the one of extending protection over the Island of St. Domingo, which, in his opinion, would be highly beneficial to the United States in future. Recent facts which have come to light leave no doubt but what the resolution introduced into the House during the last session of Congress, in relation to St. Domingo, met the full approval of General Grant before being submitted for action.

THE Sioux Indians, it appears, are determined not to be pacified. The following despatch from Gen. D. S. Stanly, received at Gen. Sherman's headquarters in Chicago, last week, says: Everything that has been done to make peace with the Sioux, as a nation, is an entire failure, and the Indians are Just as far from peace to-day as they were two years ago.—The Indians boasted while near this place (Fort Sully) of having killed white men this winter over on the Platte river, and stealing horses. I believe there are war parties out now depredating on the line of the Pacific Railroad. Their hostility may run on in some way without showing itself only by an occasional murder, though I fear it may develope in a worse form in the way of heavy attacks on the frontier. Unfortunately for the ideas of our peace advocates, these Indians say they do not want peace; that the whites are afraid of them, which accounts for our sending them so much to eat; that they will drive us from this country, and will stop the boats on the Missouri river. That portion of the Sioux who were friendly two years ago, have continued so. They have gained none in number, and all reports to the contrary that have been circulated thro the country and asserted at Washington, are false."

[From the Washington Reporter.]

MEETING OF THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

The Republican County Committee met in the *Reporter* office on Saturday, 1st inst., in response to the call of the chairman. Mr. Murdoch being absent at his office in Pittsburgh, Jas. R. Kelley was elected chairman pro. tem. A letter from H. Hice, Esq., Chairman of the Beaver County Committee, embracing a resolution passed by them relative to the division of the District officers, was laid before the committee. It was unanimously agreed that the matter was beyond their jurisdiction and that they had no power to act in the premises.

The subject was left to be discussed and decided by the County Convention. Our friends then must come prepared to settle the question. Beaver county claims an additional Member of the House in case we insist upon having the Senatorship. The Chair was deputed to reply to Mr. Hice's letter. Monday the 14th of June was fixed upon as the time for holding the County Convention. The call is published elsewhere. Our people seem to have forgotten that a Governor is to be nominated and elected this coming fall. Would it not be well for them to agitate the question, in order to give an expression of the preference of this county at the ensuing Convention?

The following is the reply of the temporary Chairman of the County Committee to the letter of Mr. Hice, of Beaver:

WASHINGTON, PA., May 3d, '69.
H. HICE, Esq., *Chr'mn Beaver Co. Committee.*

Dear Sir: Our County Committee held a meeting here on Saturday last. Your letter, embracing the resolution of your Committee relative to the division of offices in the district, was laid before it and considered, and I have been deputed to reply to the same.

Our County Committee is composed of eleven persons only, and its duties are simply a general supervision of the campaign. We are not vested with power sufficient to warrant us in acting upon your proposal. The matter is beyond our jurisdiction, and belongs properly to our County Convention. To that body we have agreed to leave it. Your Committee is constituted of a representative from each election district, and vested with many of the powers of a Convention. Ours is composed of a few men, selected from the County at large, and with only circumscribed authority. You will at once understand and appreciate our reasons for declining to enter into any negotiation for the purpose designated. Our Convention is fixed for the 14th of June next, at which time and place action will be taken upon the matter and you be apprized of the result.

Respectfully yours,
JAS. R. KELLEY,
Chr'mn pro. tem. Rep. Co. Com.

—The Knights Templar celebrated Ascension Day (Thursday) at St. Louis at Free Masons' Hall. Rev. Dr. Berkney conducted the services and Rev. Sir Knight John D. Vancel, Deputy Grand Commander and Master of the Grand Lodge, delivered an address. There was a large attendance of Masons.

A LONG letter lately appeared from Minister Washburne and Mr. Webb, re-affirming former statements relative to the treachery and murderous ferocity of Lopez in Paraguay. Mr. Washburne says since the great battle that took place soon after Mr. McMahon entered the camp of Lopez, nothing has been heard of McMahon. For three months, and at latest dates from Buenos Ayres, not a word from him had been received by his friends, and they fear that he, too, is deprived of his liberty. They have good reason for their fears, for if Lopez finds he cannot make him useful, or from any reason should suspect him, as he has suspected every body else, he will shoot him with as little compunction as he tortured and shot his brothers and sisters and his Cabinet Ministers.

WM. CAREY, of Galena, Ill., who was confirmed Assessor of Internal Revenue for Utah, has written to the Department declining the appointment. Fifty one Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue were appointed on Thursday last, the majority being for Pennsylvania districts.

The following appointments were made on Thursday the 7th, by the President: Robert C. Kirk, Minister Resident to Uruguay; Jas. Washington Purveyance, U. S. Attorney, Western District, Tenn.; John H. McNiel, Assessor of Internal Revenue, First District, Ind. Collectors of Intenal Revenue: Ralph Hill, Third District.; Ind Ephraim, Latham, Third Ala.; Andrew A. Lewis, First Ind.; E. D. Fullings Sixth N. C.

Gen. Terrill, of Indiana, has been appointed by the President Third assistant Postmaster General, in place of Zerrely.

Erastus D. Chipman has been appointed Postmaster at Saugerties N. Y.; and E. H. Sears Postmaster at Staunton, Va.

Interesting from Alaska.

The Navy Department has just received despatches from Real Admiral T. T. Craven, dated Mare Island, March 31, enclosing reports from Commander Meade, of the United States steamer Saginaw, of his operations in Alaska, where that vessel had been stationed several months. Among the reports is one relating to the destruction of certain forts belonging to the Kake Indians as a punishment for the murder of two American traders, Ludwig Madge and William Walker. These two men left Sitka on a trading expedition in December last, and were killed in revenge for a comrade killed by a United States soldier. Major General Davis, his chief of staff, Captain McIntyre, and seventeen soldiers accompanied the expedition. The Saginaw arrived at Saginaw Bay on the 14th of February, and destroyed a settlement on Kon Island, leaving but one house, belonging to an Indian woman who had on several occasions aided the whites by acts of friendship. On the 16th of February, destroyed the villages on Kuplemof Island; on the next day the salmon fisheries and two stockade forts at Security Bay. One town and three villages, consisting of about thirty-five houses, eight canoes, and two forts, were destroyed in all. It was believed that the burning of the villages would be a far greater punishment than the arrest and execution of the murderers, as the Indians in that region are said to place little value on life, and frequently compound with a few blankets for a murder in their wars with each other. The houses can't be replaced without great labor and time. The Kekeons or Lakes have long been notorious as a bad tribe, and their murder of Mr. Ebby, United States collector, and the crew of the Royal Charlie, had never been avenged. The Indians had abandoned their settlements upon the approach of the soldiers. Commander Meade reports that while on this expedition he entered a bay on the West end of Kon Island, which, from its advantages as a harbor, he named "Security Bay," and the anchorage "Snug Harbor." The bay is about six and a-half miles in extent, average depth ten fathoms to the anchorage, and from nine to three fathoms soft bottom. Everywhere else Commander Meade considers it the best rendezvous possible for a whaling fleet, superior to Sitka, and a better site for a military post than Kootznaboo. It has never been entered before by a vessel-of-war, although the Hudson Bay steamers have long visited it, and are well aware of its advantages. There were also discovered fresh fields of coal at Kootznaboo, one seam being five feet wide. It can be worked at low water. It is believed that Kootznaboo is a vast coal field. Owing to its resinous quality the coal is considered dangerous on shipboard, and great care has to be exercised with it.

CUBA.

An Expedition from New York.

It appears that the expedition which left for Cuba on Monday was larger than at first stated. The *World* says: The steamship Arago was the vessel which sailed, having nearly a thousand men on board. Everything was done openly. The volunteers went on board the steamship with their muskets over their shoulders, after having partaken of a dinner at a public hotel. There was no attempt made by the United States authorities to put a stop to the expedition, although the administration must have been aware of it, as relations of some of the young men on board telegraphed to Secretary Fish to have the vessel stopped. The United States authorities here excuse themselves on the ground that, as President Grant has as yet issued no neutrality proclamation, they are not supposed to know that any insurrection prevails in Cuba or anywhere else. Sixty thousand rounds of ammunition, several pieces of light artillery, a large quantity of small arms, one hundred breech loaders, uniforms and a small quantity of medical stores were on hand. The Arago cleared on Saturday for St. Thomas, but till yesterday morning she was lying inside of Sandy Hook, flying the American and Peruvian colors.

A Washington dispatch says advices received this evening, by way of Florida, indicate the safe arrival within the patriot lines of a vessel from New York, loaded with arms, &c., supposed to be the Grapeshot.

HAVANA, May 5.—The insurgents are again burning plantations around Sagua La Grande, Remedios and Santiago de Cuba. Several insurgents have recently been executed at Santiago and Bayamo.

The steamer from St. Thomas brought back twenty seamen of the crews of the Peruvian monitors. They will be sent to New Orleans tomorrow by the American Consul General.

The British gunboat Favorite arrived here yesterday, and took on board four sailors who were captured by the Spaniards on board the brig Mary Lowell, and had since been confined in jail here. She sailed this evening for Nassau.

HAVANA, May 5.—The crew of the Steamer Reya, which was sunk accidentally by one of the Peruvian monitors, have arrived here from St. Thomas. They are in a destitute condition, but the American Consuls are taking care of them. The Peruvian monitors were at St. Thomas last Saturday. They will soon sail for Martinique or Barbadoes. Their American crews had been discharged.

Engagements took place in San Domingo on the 18th and 23d of April, in which the forces of Baez were defeated by the Revolutionists under Cabral, and lost their Generals.

Sa'nave bombarded Aux Coyes on the 24th ult. without effect.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—Following is a recapitulation of the public debt statement which has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

Debt bearing coin int'st,	$2,103,878,700 00
Interest,	45,060,185 23
Debt bearing interest in lawful money,	67,340,000 00
Interest,	1,071,700 00
Debt bearing no interest,	407,721,398 40
Dbt on which interest has ceased since maturity,	5,701,315 64
Interest,	356,620 75
Total debt, principal outstanding,	$2,588,541,382 64
Interest accrued,	46,008,296 08
Less amount of interest paid in advance,	3,200,700 00
Interest,	40,491,506 58
Total debt, principal and interest,	$2,635,032,888 12
Amount in treas'y—coin belonging to the Gov't,	92,031,932 90
Coin for which certific'ts of deposits are outstanding,	10,807,200 00
Currency	7,896,501 07
Total,	$ 110,235,497 03
Amount of debt less cash in treasury,	2,518,797,391 09
Decrease during month,	6,399,070,05

No bonds were issued to the Pacific Railroad during April. The statement, however, shows an increase of accrued interest of $284,261 on the bonds of said road since the last statement.

THE news that a Constitution for Cuba has been formed, probably by the exiles in Washington, makes more plausible the story that the leaders of the island itself have declared outright for annexation. Whatever opinion may have been at first entertained of the expediency of this act, there can be little question that the Cubans earnestly, if not altogether unanimously, desire such connections with the United States as shall save it from the grasp of Spain. Our Washington telgrams says that the new Constitution divides the island into three States, which will some day knock at the door of the Union. In that case we would have to add to our banner three stars instead of one out of the large extent of territory represented in the names of Cuba, Havana, and Camaguey. But let us not be hasty to count our birds before they are hatched. The Cubans have still a very serious work before them. They have to apprise us definitively that a republican goverment and state is held by them. While they are striving to do this for us, no sympathy and aid we can give them as a people should be withheld.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

News from the Indian Country.

ST. LOUIS, May 5.—From a gentleman just from Camp Wachita, in the Indian Territory, the *Republican* learns that Indian matters continue unsettled in the Southern District. Many of the warriors are disaffected from a failure on the part of the Government agents to furnish the supplies stipulated. Fall Bull, Chief of the Dog Soldiers, has already gone North of the Arkansas river, and is only waiting for the grass to grow to renew hostilities.

Forty lodges of the Arrapahoes, and half of the Kiowa Nation, under old Satuk and Spotted Wolf, are still on the Red River on the border of Texas, joining their forces to about one hundred and fifty lodges of Comanches, all of whom profess peace. Vincent Colyer, the well known philanthropist of New York city, left the headquarters of General Wm. B. Hazen on the 18th ult., for the Navajo country, in New Mexico. He is making a tour of the Indian country in the interest of the Humanitarian Society of New York.

Eight hundred head of cattle were stolen on the night of the 13th of April from the vicinity of Medicine Bluff Creek, supposed to be the work of Indians in the employ of white men. They were partially recovered by Capt. Gray. Ten corral contracts have been let to break ground for all the tribes and bands now friendly, and houses are in process of erection for the chiefs. Seeds and farming implements are furnished, and every facility shown those so disposed to adopt the habits of civilization. Farmers and mechanics are employed and located among them with orders to instruct "Poor Lo" in the different branches. They report the Indians dull scholars, and that what is accomplished will be the result of their own exertions. A prominent chief of the Camanches, when asked how large he wanted his house, answered "large enough for my horse in a storm," and this answer is a fair sample of the almost total want of interest in improvements generally manifested by the Indians.

A Kansas City dispatch says: It is reported that on Friday last a surveying party of the Fort Scott Railroad, was attacked by an armed body of settlers on what is known as the Joy purchase, and two of the party captured, with all their equipage.

Hon. M. O. Vass, while attempting to address a meeting of settlers at Fort Scott, was fired upon by a mob, and driven away. Much trouble is apprehended.

The Gulf Squadron.

Rear Admiral Hoff advises the Navy Department, under date of Havana, April 27th, on board the Flagship Contocook, of his arrival at that place on the 26th of April, from a short cruise in the Gulf of Mexico. He reports political matters in Cuba exceedingly quiet. A large expedition, supposed to have sailed from Yucatan, consisting of a large steamer and several sailing vessels, attempted to land men and arms for the Cubans on the South side of the Western Department, near River Dehino. The Spanish Admiral had left Havana in his flag-ship, accompanied by several other vessels, in search of the party, but no news had been received from him. The transport having on board political prisoners that left about a month ago, having put into Porto Rico for repairs, the Captain General of that island has determined to send some of the passengers to the Canaries, the remainder to Cadiz. Both Cubans and Spaniards seem to be exceedingly quiet, and there have been no successes on either side. Nothing can be heard of the movements at present, but Admiral Hoff states he would keep the Department informed of the facts and rumors that came to his knowledge by every opportunity.

THE marine losses for April, amount to thirty-five vessels, of which one was a steamer, three were ships, three barks, twelve brigs and sixteen schooners. Of these vessels two were burned, two sunk after collision, one foundered, four were abandoned, and six are missing, supposed to be lost. The value of these thirty-five vessels and their cargoes is estimated at $993,200. The total losses for the first four months of 1869, amount to one hundred and thirty-four vessels, valued, with their cargoes, at $6,021,600. The list includes only American vessels and vessels of foreign nations bound to or from a port in the United States.

THE party consisting of ex-Governor Ward, of New Jersey, Colonel Forney, Gen. Van Wyck, of New York, and others, who started on a Southern trip two weeks ago have returned to Washington. They were as far as Florida, stopping at the principal cities and towns on the way. All concur in the report that the industrial prospects have improved. The negroes are working better this than last year, and the whites seem to be more industrious. The crops look well. The people are anxious for Northern immigration, and millions of acres of good land are for sale, and great inducements offered to capitalists. The party were everywhere well received.

NEWS ITEMS.

—During the storm on Wednesday, a woman and child were struck dead by lightning at Sharpeburg, Indiana.

—The steamships, City of Boston, Pennsylvania and Caledonia, from Europe, arrived Friday last.

—President Grant has presented the saddle used by him through the war, to Mr. Washburne, father of E. B. Washburne.

—The British Commodore, Phillimore, arrived at Keystone, Jamaica, on the 1st, on his way to Havana, to investigate matters there pending.

—The Republican caucus of the Indiana Legislature agreed to postpone the consideration of the Constitutional Amendment until the 14th inst.

—The manufactory of the American Whip Company, at Mansfield, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss $70,000, insurance $14,000.

—The Boston city authorities have passed an order extending the hospitalities of the city to distinguished or invited guests to the National Peace jubilee.

—The police of Louisville, Wednesday night, maden raid on the gambling houses, arrested the proprietors and "dealers" and confiscated the paraphernalia.

—Hon. D. M. Delano, recently appointed Consul to Toochow, China, has gone to Denver, where he will settle his private business, and cross the continent by rail and sail for his post of duty.

—The steamship Chickamauga, formerly a blockade runner, and a fast sailing vessel, left Baltimore on Wednesday. It is rumored her destination is Cuba, and that she carries munitions of war for the Cubans.

—The Harvard crew practice on the Charles river every evening between six and eight o'clock, preparing for the international race. The hopes of the friends of the University are high for success.

—John Kinnard and George Blyew the murderers of a negro family in Lewis county, Ky., who were sentenced to be hung on Thursdy 6th inst., have been respited by Judge Ballard, of the U. S. District Court, until June 30th.

—In the New York Senate, Friday afternoon, the bill for the consolidation of certain railroads was ordered to a third reading, with an amendment restricting the fare on the Central road to two cents per mile. The bill legalizing the issuing of nine eight per cent. scrip of the Central road received similar action.

—The M. E. Church South Sunday School Convention met Thursday in the First Methodist Church in St. Louis, and was organized by the election of Rev. Geo. T. Hoagland as President. The Sunday Schools of this denomination were reported to be numerously attended and in a flourishing condition. The Convention of Bishops also met, but their proceedings were private.

—A letter from Anna, Union county, Illinois, dated the 5th, says that place was visited by a fearful hail storm the previous evening. The hail stones measured from one to two and a half inches in diameter and not a few as large as a man's fist. The ground was covered in some places two feet deep. The fruit has been almost entierly destroyed. Strawberries were just begining to ripen, with excellent prospect. Now there will not be half a crop. Nearly all the peaches are knocked off. How far the storm extended is not known.

—A number of editors of American medical journals, in attandance at the meeting of the American Medical Association at New Orleans, formed an organization under the name of "Association of American Medical Editors." Dr. N. S. Davis, Chicago Medical Examiner, was chosen President; Dr. W. McPheeters, of St. Louis, Medical and Surgical Reporter, Vice President; Dr. W. S. Mitchell, of the New Orleans *Journal of Medicine*, permanent Secretary; Dr. J. Berien Lindsey, of the Nashville *Journal of Medicine*, Secretary. The Association will hold its annual meeting at the same time and place as the meetings of the American Medical Association.

SENATOR SPRAGUE has purchased a tract of about 2000 acres, in South Carolina, containing a portion of the Congaree Canal, at a little over $20,000, with the States right in the canal itself. The water power of the canal is one of the best in the State, except the mountain streams in the back country. The conditions of the sale by the State to Senator Sprague are, that he is to complete some unfinished digging; and when it is done, the power attainable will be from 70 to 100 horse power. The cost of putting the canal in working order may be $50,000. It is reported that he is to break ground during the present summer. It is supposed that in a year or so he will build a mammoth cotton factory on the estate.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.—By a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, made on April 26th, 1869, at Beaver, Pa., the Undersigned was confirmed Receiver of C. H. Hall & Co., and in compliance therewith, I will dispose of the

Lubric and Refined Oils, and Barrels, of said firm, and will sell at Public Sale, on the premises in the borough of Glasgow, Beaver county, Pa., on the **8th day of June** next, at 2 o'clock, p. m., all the property of C. H. Hall & Co., known as the "Point Oil Works," consisting of Leases, Machinery, Tanks, Buildings, &c., &c., together with all Oils then remaining unsold.—Terms Cash. And I also hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said firm to make immediate payment to me.

may 12:6t] H. BENNETT, Receiver of C. H. Hall & Co.

Opening New Goods Daily,

AT

J. W. BARKER & Co's.

No. 59 Market Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DRESS GOODS, in single and double width, in all the desirable shades and qualities, at 20c, 25c, 30c, 35c and 40cts.

BLACK SILKS, from $1 per yard and upwards.

PLAIN, STRIPED & CHECK SILKS at all prices.

SHAWLS, of all styles.

Saques and Suits

On hand and made to Order, in the very LATEST PARISIAN STYLES.

may25:1m

JOHN SHARP,

DEALER IN

Groceries and Provisions,

CORN, OATS,

MILL FEED, AND FLAXSEED MEAL,

DRAINAGE-PIPE,

Of all Sizes; and

IMPROVED CHIMNEY-TOPS,

For Sale at Manufacturers Prices.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

CASH Paid for COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge,

ROCHESTER, Pa. May 5, 1869.

may12:6m

New Advertisements.

J. S. MUTAN, Attorney at Law, Beaver, Pa. Office in Court House. [may13:1y

GET THE BEST

Webster's Unabridged Dictionary,

3000 Engravings; 1840 Pages Quarto.

Price $12.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

Viewed as a whole, we are confident that no other living language has a dictionary which so fully and faithfully sets forth its present condition as this last edition of Webster does that of our written and spoken English tongue.—*Harper's Magazine.*

These three books are the sum total of great libraries:—The Bible, Shakespeare, and Webster's Royal Quarto.—*Chicago Evening Journal.*

The New Webster is glorious—it is perfect—it distances and defies competition—it leaves nothing to be desired.—J. H. RAYMOND, LL. D., Pres't Vassar College.

The most useful and remarkable compendium of human knowledge in our language.—W. S. CLARK, President Mass. Agricultural College.

Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary,

1040 Pages Octavo. 600 Engravings.

Price $6.

The work is really a gem of a Dictionary, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

"In many respects this Dictionary is the most convenient ever published."—*Rockester Dem.*

"As a manual of reference, it is eminently fitted for use in families and schools."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"It is altogether the best treasury of words of *its class* which the English language has ever possessed."—*Hartford Press.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM,

The Beaver Argus.

Beaver, May 12, 1869.

Our Circulation Twelve Hundred.

Rates of Advertising.

TIME.	3w.	6w.	3m.	6m.	1 year
1 sqr—10 lines,	$3 00	$3 00	$6 00	$8 00	$10 00
2 squares, do	3 50	5 00	7 00	10 00	12 00
3 squares, do	5 00	6 00	9 00	12 15	18 00
4 squares, do	6 00	8 00	10 50	15 00	21 00
¼ column,	8 00	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00
½ column,	11 00	15 00	20 00	30 00	50 00
1 column,	22 00	30 00	38 00	60 00	100 00

Administrators' and Executors' Notices.....$3.00

Special notices per line, ten cents.

☞ Payments to be made Quarterly, except for transient advertisements, which must be paid in advance.

State of the Thermometer for the week ending the 8th of May, 1869.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.	9 P. M.
May 2	45 deg.	45 deg.	43 deg
" 3,	50 deg.	51 deg.	45 deg
" 4,	52 deg.	61 deg.	50 deg
" 5,	49 deg.	62 deg.	54 deg
" 6,	51 deg.	76 deg.	50 deg
" 7,	50 deg.	64 deg.	50 deg
" 8,	55 deg.	64 deg.	54 deg

R. T. TAYLOR.

Subscriptions to the Beaver Argus.—The following named persons have paid the sums set opposite to their names on subscription to the Beaver Argus, since the date of our last issue:

S. Swearingen, Poe,	2 00
J. H. Calkins, Rochester,	2 00
P. Bentel, Freedom,	5 00
M. Springer, Green Gardon,	2 00
W. H. Frazier, Frankfort,	2 00
James Marquis, Fallston,	2 00
William Johnston, Rochester,	2 00
Joseph Phillis, Wurtumburg, Pa.,	2 00
H. Hipple, Beaver Falls,	2 00
Geo. Teets, Zelienople,	2 00
Dr. Thos. Bryan, New Sheffield,	4 00
D. S. Nicholson, Fairview, W. Va.,	1 66
Geo. W. Welsh, Beaver Falls,	2 00

The attention of the public is directed to the following New Advertisements which appear for the first time in the Argus to-day:

Special Notices—J. H. Bence.

New Goods—Speyerer & Sons.

Webster's Dictionary—G. & C. Merriam.

Gold and Silver Smiths—Meyran & Siedle.

New Goods—J. W. Barker & Co.

To Consumptives—Rev. Ed. A. Wilson.

Errors of Youth—John D. Ogden.

Mill For Sale—C. H. Bentel.

Groceries and Provisions—John Sharp.

Att'y at Law—J. S. Rutan.

Notice—H. Bennett.

Public Sale of Real Estate—Jos. Ledlie.

Supervisors.—The Supervisors of roads in this county are now entitled by law to two dollars a day for services rendered in the discharge of their duty.—This is a step in the right direction, but the wages are not high enough yet.

FRESH Lime always on hand at the Mulvanon Lime Kilns, Vanport, 20 cts. per bushel. apr21;tf.

Take Notice.—Capt. John McDonald, at "Stone's Point" desires us to say that he will no longer tolerate the hauling and depositing of refuse matter from the streets and alleys of Beaver and Bridgewater on his premises. Future offences of this kind will be noticed, and the offender rigidly dealt with.

Hats & Bonnets altered, cleaned and done over cheap, at J. H. Bences' cheap Millinery Establishment, Beaver. may 12;3t.

Prof. Taylor desires us to say that pupils may enter the Seminary this week, being charged only a half term's tuition in the Literary or Musical Department.

Dress Goods! Dress Goods!! Choice patterns cheap, at Bence's. my12;3t.

The Beaver County Sunday School Association will meet in convention at Freedom on Wednesday the 19th of May, inst., and continue in session two days. The friends of the cause in Allegheny and other adjoining counties are respectfully requested to be with us.

The religious and secular papers of Pittsburgh will confer a favor by copying this notice.

By order of Executive Com.

Whittlesey's Dispepsia Cure is a necessity to every household. It invariably cures Dispepsia, creates an appetite, builds up the system, and strengthens the body.

Candidates for the Legislature. Washington county presents four candidates for the Legislature, viz: A. J. Buffington, H. J. Vankirk (old members,) and Jonathan Allison, and J. W. McWilliams.

MENS' White Shirts, best makes, at Bence's, Beaver. [may12;3t.

Sweet Potato Plants.—We are requested to state that Dr. D. L. Dempsey, of this place intends going to Marietta, Ohio, where an excellent quality of the famous Nansemond sweet potato plants can be obtained. The Dr. will bring some of these plants home for his own use, and will also bring plants for others who will give him their orders between now and the 20th of this month.

FINE VEHICLES.—The vehicles manufactured by Messrs. Stoner and Marlatt, of the Union Carriage works on Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., are pronounced to be among the finest offered to the public. They combine lightness with strength in fashion and handsome appearance with convenience, and elegance of finish with substance. Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt possess large facilities for filling orders, and all which are left them will be attended to promptly. Just now Messrs. Stoner & Marlatt have a large assortment of Buggies and Carriages on hand at their warehouse, which they desire parties about purchasing to inspect. The firm will be found very liberal and satisfactory in all their dealings. [12;2t.

The Lewistown *Gazette* says: An ore exactly resembling what is known as the Franklinite of Sussex county, New Jersey, was discovered on Friday last on the lands of William A. McGanigle, esq., in the south side of Long Mountain, about four miles from Milroy, and is pronounced by a gentleman familiar with the business, and who tested it, to have in connection with it the vein of zinc ore almost invariably found side by side with the Franklinite, which is described as a mineral, of iron black color, about as hard as feldspar, and slightly magnetic, and is considered as peculiarly adapted to making the best quality of iron and steel.

GENTLEMEN, go to Bences' for your shirts and collars. The Star Shirt in all numbers. may12;3t.

On Tuesday afternoon last, while constable Watkins, of Mahanoy township, was conveying a man named Robert Beveridge to prison in this borough, the prisoner got off the cars at Combola while they were in motion and attempted to escape. Mr. Watkins pursued him, and when within a few yards of him, Beveridge turned around and told him that if he came nearer he would knock the head off him. A struggle ensued, and Beveridge grasped Watkins' hand in which there was a pistol, while with the other he attempted to strike him with a stone. In self-defense, then, Watkins fired, the shot hitting Beveridge in the groin, from the effects of which he died on Thursday night at eight o'clock. Beveridge was charged with stealing a pair of boots in Mahanoy City, and the Justice had ordered him to be committed for trial.—*Pottsville Journal.*

EXTRA Inducements offered in cheap goods this week at Bence's. may12;3t.

Arrested.—On last Wednesday, Constable Gibbs, of Beaver, arrested George Skinner, Esq., Conductor, and Mr. R. R. Allen, baggage master, on one of the trains on the C. & P. R. R., for assault and battery, on oath of Jacob Ross, of Industry. The prosecutor alleges that the assault was committed in forcibly putting him from the train near Economy on the day previous. The defendants, we believe, say that Ross refused to pay his fare, and that they only used force enough to eject him from the cars.

Early last Saturday morning the residence of Capt. Thomas McDonald, in Freedom, was totally destroyed by fire. The fire was fortunately discovered in time to save the greater portion of the valuable furniture; and had the Captain been at home it is probable that the loss would have been confined exclusively to house. As is usually the case a defective flue was the cause of the fire. The loss will be at least $2,500, upon which there is an insurance of probably two-thirds the amount.—*Local.*

Huntingdon is excited over a series of robberies which were committed in that borough and vicinity last week. On Sunday night a pair of valuable horses with saddle, harness and buggy were made way with; on Monday $900 worth of goods were taken from a store; on Tuesday two citizens were stopped by four disguised highwaymen who robbed them of about $40; and on Thursday a country store at Six Mile Run was entered and dispoiled of a quantity of goods and some $40 in money. The perpetrators have yet to be discovered.

One day last week Reuben Miller sued his father, John Miller, before Justice Fuhr, of Knox township, Columbiana county, to recover $287 which his father received and used during the absence of his son in the army. The money was paid to Reuben as a local bounty, and by him given to his father for safe keeping. After his return Reuben demanded the money, but *pater familias* refused to disgorge. Hence the suit. The old man plead minority but the boy proved that his father gave his consent to enlistment, and the Court gave the plaintiff a judgment for the full amount.

A Substitute for Carpet.—Save all your old newspapers and when you get enough for the purpose make a paste same as for putting on the wall, and lay them down one by one, pasting them, till your floor is covered, then let it dry; then lay down another coating in the same way. When again dry get some good wall paper of a suitable color and paste all over it. When dry go over it with a good coat of varnish, and you will have a nice covering for your floor, which will wear as long as a carpet and look as well as oil cloth. This is a cheap method of covering bedroom floors and other rooms which are not much used. When required to be cleaned wipe it off with a wet cloth.

Valuable Property For Sale.—The village of Freedom, in this county, is about 22 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Fort Wayne Railroad. It is in a prosperous, healthy condition, and before many years expire large accessions will be made to its wealth and population, by removals from Pittsburgh. This is apparent to all. In this week's ARGUS, Mr. C. H. Bentel offers a valuable saw mill property for sale in that village.—The mill is situated between the railroad and the river, and has a river front of over 300 feet, and the site is an admirable one for building barges, flats, &c. To a person or persons wishing to engage in the lumber business, the village of Freedom has excellent facilities, and the Bentel property offers fair inducements to buyers.

A CURIOUS OFFER.—Dr. Sage has discovered a perfect pacific for Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Dizziness, Tainted Breath and Catarrhal Headache. The proprietor, Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., offers $500 for a case of Catarrh that he cannot cure. It is the cheapest and best remedy for that loathsome disease ever offered to the public. Don't be put off by your druggist with some miserable substitute. If he has not yet got Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for sale, let him order it, or send sixty cents to the proprietor and it will reach you by return mail.

For sale by most Druggist everywhere.

Decoration Day.—We are glad to notice that the various Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, throughout the whole country, are making arrangements to decorate the graves of their fallen comrades on the 30th of this month.—Post 99, of this place, proposes to be not behind in the patriotic duty, and we presume committees will be appoined in a day or two to make the necessary arrangements. An invitation has been sent to the soldiers' orphans at Phillipsburg to be present on the occasion.—Rev. Jas. Hollingshead, of Beaver, has been invited to address the ex-soldiers at that time. It is to be hoped that the people generally, will turn out on that day, to do honor to the fallen defenders of the Republic.

Gold Coin is good for sore eyes to look upon in these times of suspension and premiums; and it is seldom our eyes are greeted with the sight of it, even of recent coinage; but we were shown an eagle by Mr. George Teets of New Sewickley township, in this county, on Saturday last, coined in the U. S. Mint A. D. 1795. There is a medallion head of the Goddess of Liberty, surmounted by the liberty cap, over it the word "Liberty," and beneath the numerals "1795," and fifteen stars. On the reverse a spread eagle with a laurel wreath in its bill and an olive branch in its claws, surmounted by the words, "United States of America." We hope Mr. Teets may secure many more of the same metal.

The New State Treasurer.—Robt. W. Mackey, Esq., was duly qualified and assumed the duties of the office of State Treasurer yesterday morning.—Thomas Nicholson, Esq., of Beaver Co., has accepted the position of cashier, in place of W. H. Taggart. All the former clerks and messengers will be retained, the only change being the appointment of Gustavus L. Brauns night watchman in place of Mr. H. Shriner.—*S. Guard.*

Homicide.—Steubenville has had another murder committed within its limits. John McCaffrey was stabbed on last Saturday night at the corner of Fourth and Market, by James Coulson, from the effects of which he died the next day about 2 p. m.

The particulars as near as we can learn them are as follows: McCaffrey was passing up Market street with one or two friends, about half past 10 o'clock, when he met Coulson with a party of his friends. When near the corner above noted McCaffrey and Coulson stepped to one side to have some conversation. (We might here remark that it is said that an old feud had for some time existed between them.) Pretty soon loud conversation between them was heard, and they were noticed by their companions to be in close proximity to one another. Pretty soon McCaffrey started to go across the street toward Sherrard's bank. It is said that stones were thrown after him. The next heard of him he was at the Mansion House, corner of Water and Washington streets, where it was discovered that he had been stabbed in his abdomen in a very fatal manner. Physicians were called who done all they could for him, but of no avail. After suffering intensely he expired the next day at two o'clock. Cornor Stephens held an inquest over his body that afternoon, and the verdict of the jury was that he came to his death from wounds inflicted by James Coulson.—*Steubenville Gazette.*

Life of Jeff Davis.—Edward A. Pollard is writing a life of Jefferson Davis, in which he proposes to divulge a mass of curious and extraordinary information concerning the private and interior history of his government at Richmond. We have received advance sheets of this work from the National Publishing Company, who have it in press, and will soon publish it. Mr. Pollard has a well earned reputation as an able historian, and his position as a journalist in close proximity to Mr. Davis during the existence of the rebellion, gave him ample opportunity to study his character and to pursue him in his administration with a critical industry. He was thus made acquainted "with much of the veiled mysteries and inner scenes of the weak and anomalous government that wrecked the fortunes of the confederacy." The writer thus obtained the secret and unwritten history of the Confederacy, involving Mr. Davis, which for *"peculiar and impressive reasons"* he has hitherto refrained from publishing. That is, he did not publish it because it was thought it would prejudice the trial of Mr. Davis. But now when that individual has become a tradesman in a foreign land, and there is no reasonable expectation that he will ever be brought to trial, he thinks the naked facts may be given to the world. He says:

"Jefferson Davis should have an acute and truthful biographer—one who would do something more than echo the shallow clamors and interested opinions of the day. Whatever the estimate of his person, he performed a great part in history; and his character, mixed, angular, abounding in surprises, full of caprices and apparent inconsistencies, is precisely that which affords the most interesting and vivid subjects for biography. The writer is conscious of attempting a high and difficult task—an extraordinary work. He comes to it not only with ample literary preparation, but with an unusual animation. He has been accused of personal hostility to Mr. Davis; and is to-day, perhaps, in all his literary capacities, most widely known to the country as censor of the Confederate chief. He repels the accusation of any prejudice in the very front of his work; he is able and willing to do exact justice to Mr. Davis; and if he ever attacked him, it was through supreme devotion to a great cause, and from a just resentment towards the man who misguided and wrecked it.

"Those who suppose that they will find in the work of the writer a declamation against Mr. Davis—a mere amplitude of rhetoric, or an excess of passion—will be disappointed. The writer designs to give facts—many of them new, and all of them capable of distinct and impressive evidence. He proposes to address himself to the serious and inevitable historical question:—*Who were responsible for the failure of the Southern Confederacy?*—and on this issue he will insist on asserting that rule, familiar to the world, that those who assume power are responsible for its discharge according to the exact measure of their assumption, and that responsibility in any great cause is not to be squandered through subordinates. To do this, indeed, would be to scatter and enfeeble all the lessons of history; to render impossible its unity of narrative, and to nullify its philosophy. Responsibility much rest somewhere in history: it naturally and inevitably ascends; and in regarding Mr. Davis as the prime cause of the failure of the South in the late war, the author has but simply recognized and submitted to the great law of logic in historical composition,—that, in political affairs, where a certain result is clearly not an accident or misadventure, but must have come from a well-difined cause, that cause ultimately and inevitably rests in the head of the government."

The work will be an interesting and a valuable one. No library will be complete without it. It is to be sold on subscription, and we know of no one likely to have a more popular run. Address National Publishing Co. 26 South 7th street, Philadelphia.

Instructions in Regard to Bounty Fee.—The second comptroller has given instructions, under the late bounty law, that hereafter, in paying soldiers' claims, two checks shall be given, one to the agent or attorney for the fee allowed him by law, and the other sent direct to the soldier for the remainder due. The fees allowed in claims of white soldiers are ten per cent. where the amount due is under $200, and five per cent. in any additional amount less than $800, and $50 on claims in excess of $800. In colored cases, the fees are $5, $7 50 and $10, according as the amount due is less than $50, between $50 and $100, or over $100.—In colored cases, but not in white ones, advances and notarial expenses are included in the amount paid to the agent.

MARVELOUS INDUSTRY.—It is scarcely necessary at this day to say anything in praise of Webster's Unabridged Quarto Dictionary, 1840 pages, and 3,000 engravings. Having come into possession of a copy of the latest edition, we cannot refrain from expressing our admiration at the marvelous industry and learning which such a book must have called into demand. In the book line, this Dictionary deserves a place amongst the triumphs of the century. The publishers' part of this ponderous volume has been done with a beauty and substantialness which also deserve special commendation. "Reading the Dictionary," with this edition of Webster before you, is exceedingly interesting pastime. A copy of it must certainly be considered to belong to the appointments of every intelligent family. Its cost is $12, but is cheap at that price.—*Moravian.* [1t.

The Dandy.—A correspondent, "W. P. F.," sends us the following. We think he is needlessly "hard on the race of Dandies." We should as soon think of breaking a butterfly on the wheel, as pouring out contempt on the Dandiacal order in this terrible fashion:—

Give me a demijohn of gall,
A pen of cane-reed, split with a broad-axe,
A sheet of paper as broad as Congress Hall—
And vigorous nerves as tough as cobbler's wax;
Let me be starved, and poor, and meanly clad,
Encircle me with duns to make me mad;
Coddle my skullpit with the flames of brandy,
Then let me write how much I hate a dandy.

Ye mincing, squinting, smooth-faced things,
With corsets laced as tight as fiddle-strings,
Choked as a toad, and supple as a cat,
About the *scaist* D sharp, the *pate* B flat;
Ye cringing superserviceable slaves,
Ye self-complaisant, brainless, heartless knaves,
Ye lizard-looking apes with catfish gills,
Ye scoundrels, go and pay your *tailors' bills.*

—*Saturday Evening Post.*

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry.—In our advertising columns of this week's paper, will be found the card of Meyran & Siedle, successors to Reinckman, Meyran & Siedle. The new firm continue in the old stand, No. 42 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., where they are prepared to wait on all who call on them. They have now on hand one of the largest and finest stocks of Gold and Silver Watches, Fine Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver and Plated Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, and Musical Boxes ever offered in this city. They are also Agents for all the American Watch Manufacturing Companies, and, also, the celebrated Seth Thomas Clocks. We would advise our readers who wish to purchase for their own use or to sell again to call on this firm.

The American Year-Book for 1869.—The American Year-Book and National Register, published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, condenses into 824 pages a large amount of important information respecting our own land and other countries.

Besides very full and complete calendar tables, it includes all the important celestial phenomena for 1869; tables of Latitude and Longitude and difference of time for 375 of the most important places on the globe; a list of the presidents, vice presidents, members of the cabinet, judges, &c., since 1789; and of the Governors of the States and Territories from their organization.

There is an account of each department of the General Government, with its bureaus, and chief officers and their duties. In the State Department, under the head of Intercourse with Foreign Nations, there is a full list of ministers, diplomatic agents, and consular officers, with their official residences, embracing all the places at which our government is represented; and of the foreign legations in the United States with the consuls of foreign countries, and their places of business, including, in all, more than fourteen hundred names.

The full account of the Treasury Department, Coast Survey and Light House Districts; the Army and Navy, the military and naval academies, with lists of army and naval officers; the operations of the Post Office Department; the Patent Office and the Land Bureau; the Departments of Agriculture and Education; the lists of colleges, collegiate institutions, medical, law and normal schools, will be of interest to many who have not access to a large number of public documents, and who could gain the information only by long and laborious investigation.

There is a condensed account of the proceedings of Congress, including the Impeachment Trial, Reconstruction in the Southern States, and other important matters; the national debt at different periods, receipts and expenditures of the government, sales of merchandise; National Banks, and Abstracts of the Public Laws.

A brief historical notice is given of each State and Territory, with a list of the executive and judicial officers; the number and term of service of members of the Legislatures; an account of the finances, State debt, educational, charitable and penal institutions, and the population, wealth and industry of each.—There is also a summary of all the foreign governments, with the rulers, expenditures, revenue, army and navy, and other important facts regarding each country.

The statistics of the religions of the world give not only the general classification of different nations, but a detailed account of the number connected with each denomination in each State, and in other portions of the civilized world.

There are miscellaneous essays upon Agriculture; Currency and Finance; Mining; Literature, and the Literary Influences of the day; and full tables of Presidential election returns with the vote in each county for Electors since 1836. More than 30 pages are occupied with the Record of Important Events in 1868, and the Obituaries include notices of 140 of the eminent persons deceased 1868. A copy of the above work may be seen at this office.

At a meeting of the Committee on Arrangements, of Post No. 108, G. A. R., held at their Hall in New Brighton, on Monday evening, 10th inst., the following resolutions were presented and adopted:

1st. *Resolved*, That this Post do observe the day (30th of May) set apart by our Order, to decorate with flowers the graves of soldiers who lost their lives in the late war.

2d. *Resolved*, That the ladies of this vicinity are respectfully and earnestly requested to assist us by forming committees or otherwise, in getting up bouquets and wreaths to place upon the graves.

3d. *Resolved*, That the proceedings of the Post be published, for the benefit of the community, in the county papers from week to week.

By order of the COMMITTEE.

(Beaver papers please copy.)

A Mass Meeting was held at the Court House, in Beaver, May 6th, pursuant to a call of the Republican County Committee.

The meeting was organized by the election of Milton Townsend, President, and M. R. Adams and Geo. S. Barker, Secretaries.

On motion of M. S. Quay, David Shields was elected Senatorial Delegate, and J. R. Harrah Representative Delegate to Republican State Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 23d day of June next, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor.

D. L. Imbrie offered the following Resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That Gov. John W. Geary, by the faithful administration of the Government of the State, during the past three years, has deserved the confidence of the people, and that the Delegates this day elected are hereby instructed to vote for his renomination.

On motion, adjourned.

MILTON TOWNSEND, *Pres't.*

M. R. ADAMS, } *Sec'ys.*
GEO. S. BARKER, }

Freak of a Somnambulist.—The Galena, Ill., *Gazette* gives the facts in one of the most remarkable cases of somnambulism that we have ever been called upon to chronicle. A gentleman whose veracity is beyond question furnishes us with the following:

I was passing along Beach street last night at about 12:30. When near Hill street I saw a strange spectre mounted on the back of a dark bay horse. The animal was moving at a very slow pace, which gave me an opportunity of scanning the remarkable apparation.

It was a woman in white. As the horse, moving along at a snail-like pace, came opposite to me, I took in at a glance the entire situation. I recognized the face of the rider. It was Miss ——, well known in Galena. Her eyes were wide open. They seemed to be gazing at nothing. Her hair hung over her shoulders and down her back. The horse moved along without being guided by his rider. My first impulse was to make a noise, but fearing that a sudden awakening would throw her into a fit of hysterics, I concluded to follow this ghostly rider, and thus be at hand prepared to avert any danger that might threaten.

The horse moved down Beach street to Spring, turning the corner of Spring he swung around into Main street. At the corner of Washington street, a boy catching sight of the remarkable phenomenon, became so badly frightened that he began howling piteously. I hastened to the side of the young lady, who as I anticipated, was awakened by this fearful screaming. She lost her balance, and would no doubt have fallen to the ground if I had not caught her in my arms.

I secured the horse and conducted the young lady, amid blushes and explanations, to her home. The horse belonged in a stable situated in the immediate vicinity of the lady's home. He had been placed in the stable that evening, and fastened with a stout halter. How the sleeper gained access to the stable and liberated and mounted the animal is a mystery that perhaps will never be explained.

School Directors' Convention.—Pursuant to public notice given, the School Directors of Beaver county met in Convention at the Court House in Beaver, on Tuesday May 4th, 1869, at 1 p. m., and organized by electing Rev. Jas. M. Shields of Beaver as President, and Capt. Geo. S. Barker of New Brighton, and J. Weyand of Beaver, as Secretaries.

The roll being called it was ascertained that the whole number of directors present was 18.

On motion the salary of the county Superintendent was fixed at $1200 per annum.

The name of Rev. Smith Curtiss of Georgetown was withdrawn as a candidate for County Superintendent.

The Convention then proceeded to vote *viva voce* for a person to fill the office of County Superintendent of Beaver county for three years. The vote stood as follows: For G. M. Fields of Fallston 91; for Jas. Whitham of Hanover tp., 33. The President announced the result and declared Mr. Fields elected.

On motion a committee of five to be appointed by the chairman was ordered, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the expediency of adopting a uniformity of text books for Beaver county. Said committee to report at the meeting of the annual county Institute to be held next October.

On motion the thanks of the directors of Beaver county were tendered Prof. Whitham for his faithfulness and efficiency while filling the office of county Superintendent.

On motion the convention adjourned.

J. M. SHIELDS, Pres.

G. S. BARKER, }
J. WEYAND, } Sec's.

Announcements.

WE have been requested to announce the names of the following gentlemen as candidates for the various offices in this county, subject to the result of the Republican primary elections:

Senate,

JAMES S. RUTAN, Beaver boro.
MILTON TOWNSEND, New Brighton.

Assembly,

JOHN ROBERTS, Brighton tp.
Dr. Wm. C. SHURLOCK, Darlington B.
JAMES FIFE, New Brighton boro.
JOHN Y. MARKS, Baden.
THOMAS J. POWER, Rochester boro.
THOS. J. CHANDLER, Rochester boro.
CAPT. G. S. BARKER, New Brighton.

Sheriff,

F. M. ANDERSON, Rochester boro.
THOMAS P. FLEESON, Pulaski tp.
JOHN C. BOYLE, New Brighton boro.
JAMES M. McGEEHAN, South Beaver.
JOHN H. BEIGHLEY, Franklin tp.
JAMES A. ANDERSON, Darlington tp.
ABRAHAM B. WOLF, Brighton tp.
S. B. BRIGGS, Industry tp.
JAMES H. TRIMBLE, Greene tp.
ARTHUR SHIELDS, Independence tp.
JAMES DARRAGH, Bridgewater.
JOHN M. DUNLAP, Beaver boro.
THOS. B. HUNTER, Brighton tp.

Treasurer,

JOHN R. EAKIN, Beaver boro.
CHARLES P. WALLACE, Big Beaver.
EBEN ALLISON, Beaver boro.
CLARK A. HUNTER, Ohio tp.
BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Fallston.

Register and Recorder,

DARIUS SINGLETON, Beaver boro.
S. M. ELDER, Darlington township.

Clerk of Court,

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Beaver boro.
WILLIAM H. BRUCE, Hopewell tp.
JOHN C. HART, Darlington boro.

Commissioner,

JAMES WARNOCK, North Sewickley.
JOSEPH BRITTAIN, New Brighton.
EDWARD COLEMAN, Marion tp.

Poor House Director,

ROBERT COOPER, Moon tp.
JOHN WHITE, Hopewell tp.

Auditor,

SAMUEL M. DINSMORE, Beaver boro.
W. H. LUKENS, Rochester boro.

Trustees of Academy,

D. P. LOWARY, Beaver.
JAS. M. SMITH, Beaver.

Markets.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTS. GAZETTE, }
MONDAY, May 10, 1869. }

Business generally is moderately active, though there is no rush for improvement, and it is not what it should be or generally is at this season of the year. There is a continued fair local demand for most of the leading article, but in the absence of anything like a speculative feeling the operations are of an unimportant character, round lot sales being of rare occurrence. In regard to values, there are no changes worthy of special notice.

BUTTER—Is in steady demand, and we can report regular sales at 35@40, for good to choice.

CHEESE—Sales of new Western Reserve at 15@20, as to quality, and New York Goshen at 24@25.

CORNMEAL—$1,75@1,80 per cwt.

DRIED FRUIT—Is quiet and unchanged. Peaches, 12¼@14 for quarters and 18@19 for halves.

FLOUR—With the exception that the market is firmer, there is no new features in the market worthy of notice. We continue ty quote Spring Wheat brands at $6,50@7,25, and Winter Wheat at $7,50 @8. Rye flour, $7@7,25.

GRAIN—We can report sales of No. 1 Spring at $1,42@1,44, and No. 1 Winter at $1,50. Oats in rather better supply, but with a fair demand, prices are sustained at 70@71 on track and 74@75 in store. Corn, under the influence of increased receipts, is easier, and prices are hardly sustained; we quote at 75@78 for mixed to prime Yellow, on wharf and track. Rye is quoted at $1,40@1,42, and the receipts are increasing. Barley is dull and nominal.

LARD OIL—Sales No. 1 Extra at $1,52 @1,53, and No. 2 at $1,23@1,25.

PROVISIONS—Markets steady with a fair jobbing demand, while prices remain unchanged, at 14 for Shoulders; 17¾ for plain, 19 for sugar cured Hams, and 20 for canvassed do. Ribbed Sides, 16½; Clear do, 17¾. Dried Beef, 20½@21. Lard, 19 in tierces and 20@20½ in kegs. Mess Pork, $32.

POTATOES—Very dull and with a supply largely in excess of the demand, prices have still further declined, sales being reported on track at 55.

SALT—May be quoted at $1,33@185 by the car load, and $1,95@2 for small lots in store.

To Consumptives.

THE advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks, by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, etc. The object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.
may12:1y

Errors of Youth.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence,

JOHN B. OGDEN,
may12:1y] No. 43 Cedar street, New York.

Married.

MOLTER—McCULLOUGH.—On the 9th of May, 1869, by the Rev. Jos. Hollingshead, Mr. Daniel Molter, of Bridgewater, Pa., to Miss Jane McCullough, of North Sewickley, Beaver Co., Pa.

New Advertisements.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY Virtue of an Order of the Court of Common Pleas of Beaver county, I will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on **Thursday the 10th day of June, 1869**, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property, to wit: About 58 acres of land situated in Economy township, Beaver county, Pa., bounded on the north by land of G. C. Minis, on the east by lands of Jacob Miller and J. Hoofstetler, south by land of Henry Venner, and on the West by land of John Dippold; about thirty acres cleared and under fence, balance well timbered. There is erected on said farm a frame dwelling house, with kitchen back, and a log stable. The above described premises are partially underlaid with coal, and on which there is a good orchard, consisting of apple, peach, cherry and plum trees. The farm is convenient to Churches and School Houses, and is only about two and a half miles distant from Zelienople Station, and about the same from Baden Station, on the Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad.

TERMS: One third of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale by the Court, and the balance in two equal annual payments with interest thereon from the confirmation of said sale. The preparation of the deed and all stamp duties to be paid by the purchaser.

JOSEPH LEDLIE,
may12:3t. Com. of Samuel C. Smith.

NEW

Spring and Summer Goods

AT

Speyerer & Sons,

Corner of Water and James Streets

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

Have just returned from the east with a large stock of goods bought at the lowest cash prices, which they offer to the public at

REASONABLE PRICES,

Consisting of

DRY GOODS.
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
HATS, CAPS, *BOOTS AND SHOES*
HARDWARE, IRON,
NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, choice brands of WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in oil, and a general variety of Oil Dryers, and Putty.

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

We still have control of the celebrated

CANTON CITY MILLS FLOUR,

also of that favorite brand, Clement & Stevens high ground flour,

NEWCREEK FLOUR.

We recieve the above brands by the car load, and can sell them at

Pittsburgh Prices

thus saving freight, we also offer at wholesale and retail, NAILS, WHITE & WATER LIME, SALT, SOAP,

Feed, Grain, &c., &c., &c.

☞ Thanking the public for past patronage, we hope to merit a liberal share for the future. We always buy for cash and sell cheap.

CALL AND BE CONVINCED.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

P. S. Also agents for the

KNIFFEN MOWER AND REAPER

and Pittsburgh National Plow Co's.

PLOWS.

may12:1y.

Wall Paper

For Spring of 1869.

At No. 107 Market St., near 5th Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A large stock of new and elaborate designs of Paper Hangings, suited for Drawing Rooms, Parlors, Halls and Chambers, together with goods of the Lowest Cost, now opening, and to which constant additions will be made. All to be disposed of at prices to suit the times.

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.
mar17:3m.

BARGAINS IN

DRY GOODS.

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.

No. 72 St. Clair Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Are selling out their stock of

HOOP SKIRTS AT COST.
CORSETS at 75 cts, worth $1.
Figured P. K's. for 50 cts. worth $1.
Plaid Flannel for 28 cts., worth 37½
A lot of soiled blankets at $3.50 worth $5.
A lot of remnants for Children's dresses, cheap.
A FINE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.
Gray Poplins, Plaid Poplinetts.
52 St. Clair, now Sixth st., Pittsburgh.
Dec. 10: may5

ROCHESTER MARBLE - WORKS.

W. H. MARSHALL,

Manufacturer of

MONUMENTS:

HEAD & FOOT STONES;

Marble and Stone Posts

For Cemetery Lots.

We have now on hands a Large and Superior Stock of Plain and Ornamental Monuments and Headstones.

We are now ready, to supply on short notice, all orders from the country at low rates. Also,

Grindstones

And Fixtures of a Superior Quality

ALWAYS ON HAND.

☞ Our Neighbors represent that they sell Cheap, but we practice

Selling Cheaper:

And Doing as we Represent.

We Employ no Agents, as we can sell

10 Per Cent. Cheaper at the Shop,

Than by Agents.

All persons desiring any thing in our line

Are Invited to Call and Examine

OUR WORK AND PRICES

Before purchasing elsewhere. [mar17:6m

Railroads.

RAILROADS.

PITTSBURGH & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after April, 26th, 1869, trains will leave Stations, daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows:—[Train leaving Chicago at 5.30, P. M., leaves daily.] [Trains leaving Pittsburgh at 2.10 P. M., leaves daily.]

TRAINS GOING WEST.

STATIONS.	MAIL.	EXP'S.	ACCOM.	EXP'S.
Pittsburgh	8 45 AM	9 30 AM	5 10 PM	11 30 AM
Rochester	9 30	10 40	5 55	12 30 PM
Salem	9 55	11 05	6 20	12 55
Alliance	10 35	11 55	7 05	1 45
Canton	11 35	1 15	8 05	2 45
Massillon	12 05 PM	1 50	8 35	3 15
Orrville	12 54	2 38	9 25	4 05
Wooster	1 25	3 13	9 55	4 38
Mansfield	2 25	4 20	10 54	5 46
Crestline	3 45	5 50	12 20	7 46
Bucyrus	4 36	6 35	1 04	8 36
Upper Sandusky	5 02	7 01	1 36	9 03
Forest	5 33	7 37	1 45	9 37
Lima	6 10	8 20	2 20 AM	10 20 PM
Van Wert	7 27	10 08	3 07	11 57
Fort Wayne	10 05 PM	1 40	5 30	2 55
Columbia	12 27 AM	3 57	7 57	5 22
Warsaw	1 05	4 30	8 45	6 17
Plymouth	2 50	6 30	10 55	8 06
Valparaiso	4 50	8 11	2 25	9 52
Chicago	8 30

A GRECIAN BEND.

She stepped upon the platform—
Her grace I can't forget—
For oh! that Grecian bend of her's
Clings to my memory yet.

Her smile was like the sunbeam;
Her bonnet "some," you bet;
But that lovely Grecian bend of her's
Was the "heaviest" bend I met.

Her waterfall was gorgeous,
And all who saw contend,
That her grace was never equaled
By the "Saratoga bend."

But, alas! for maiden beauty,
Dust will return to dust,
And the most enchanting "bender"
Is doomed to moth and rust.

In stooping to assume her seat,
(I hate to tell, but must,)
Some whalebone thing that staled her up
Bent double—and then it "bust!"

She softly sighed, and sweetly smiled,
And then in accents tender—
As she rubbed her back—she gently said:
"Thank Heaven, I'm off my bender!"

The Force of Imagination.

Late one evening a couple of Irishmen stopped at a country inn and asked for lodgings. The porter escorted them to the door of their room; but just as the travelers entered it the candle was extinguished by the wind from the door as it closed behind them. The Porter had already returned to the bar-room, and after vainly groping on the mantlepiece, in search of matches, the travelers resolved to go to bed in the dark. In the middle of the night one of them awoke, and after shaking his companion to arouse him, said:

"Terence, I'm as wake as a vaccinated kitten for the want of air. Get up and open a window. The room is as close as a patent coffin, and I'll die if you don't give me air!"

Terence arose, groped about the room for a few moments, and then said:

"I've found the window, but bad luck to me if I can budge it. I can't move it aither up or down."

"Then knock a couple of panes out wid yer shoe, and we'll pay for them in the morning," said the sick man.

Terence did as directed. After two crashes were heard by the man in bed, he seemed to recover, for he remarked:

"Oh! that air is invigorating. I feel better already. Out wid a couple more panes; glass is chape, and the landlord won't be angry when we're willing to pay for them."

Terence's stout brogans soon shattered the few remaining panes, and the weak man soon recovered his exhausted store of strength, and in ten minutes was enjoying his slumbers, undisturbed by the snores of his companion, who had also expressed himself refreshed by the current of fresh air admitted through the broken glass.

Considerable time elapsed, and the travelers awoke. For thirty minutes they lay conversing, wondering why they could not sleep.

"Surely it must be near morning, for I don't feel a bit sleepy," said Terence.

"Morning!" echoed the other. "By the morthal, but it appears to me it's perpetual night they have in this part of the country."

In a few moments more they heard a knock at the door, and the travelers asked what was wanted.

"It's twelve o'clock!" answered the porter, opening the door and entering the room with a candle in his hand.—"Aren't ye going to get up at all?"

"Only twelve o'clock!" exclaimed Terence. "Why, I thought it must be at least five. What d'ye mane by rousing us in the middle of the night? Do the people in these parts get up at midnight?"

"No, but they get up at breakfast time."

"Why didn't you wait till breakfast time before ye disturbed us?"

"Because it's hours after breakfast time now—in fact it is just dinner time!"

"Get out or I'll throw my brogan at ye. What a barefaced liar ye must be to say it's dinner-time before it's daylight. The candle in yer hand makes a liar out of ye!"

"Ha! ha! ha!" and the porter chuckled with the exuberance of delight. "No wonder ye think it isn't day light, for there's no window in this room to let in the light."

"Then what did I brake last night?" Terence asked, looking around the room in astonishment. His eyes at last alighted on the bookcase, the glass doors of which presented a dilapidated appearance. "Bo the powers, Jerry," he added addressing his comrade, "Whin I thought I was smashin' the windy, I was only breakin' the glass in the bookcase. But it did ye a power iv good, Jerry; for ye said that ye felt the fresh air rovivin' ye!"

THE following customs of the people of the Ramree district in Arracan are given by Capt. C. W. Plant, now deputy commissioner of Mayanoung: A father-in-law may not jest or laugh with his son's wife A father-in-law may not touch the hand of his son's wife. In presenting her a cup of water place it down anything else, he must may take it. An elder and then she sister, and younger sister's passage going together in a boat, and the elder sister falls overboard and is drowning, the brother-in-law must not save her with his hand, but may try to do so with a bamboo; on no account may he touch her with his own hand. A man leaves his own village or island, gets married in another, and returns with his wife, who is *enciente;* the babe must not be born inside the village, but in a shed or house erected for the purpose outside the village. If a man die on the last day of the month he must be buried at once. The corpse of one month must on no account be left unburied at the commencement of the next month. No burial to take place on a Wednesday. If the last day of the month is Wednesday, burial may take place. Two men die on the same day in the same village, one in the morning and one in the evening; the evening corpse must be buried first, or, if taken to the burial place together, must precede the morning corpse in the procession. If a stream runs through the village, and separate the houses of the two persons who died the same day, the corpses may be buried independently.

THE exploration of the scene of the disaster in the Nevada mines revealed a horrible sight. Nine of the bodies found in the Crown Point mine were lying close together, in every position, a short distance from the pump shaft. The air pipe was broken evidently by these unfortunates in their frantic efforts to sustain life. A little further off one was discovered sitting with his back against a post with his head resting on his open hand. Upon the top round of the pump shaft ladder stood another, his arms tightly clasped around the air pipe, which in his desperate agony he had disjointed in several places. The body of another, one of the nine found together, was lying across the chair or crosbar at the 900 station, where he must have fallen from the 600 station, at which level he was known to have been at work. The corpse was a horrible sight, being nearly cut in two—the bowels protruding, limbs mashed, and the face fearfully mutilated—so that he could only be recognized by the hair and clothing. It is supposed that he ran to the station at the 600 level to ring the bell for the cage, became asphyxiated by the gas, and fell down the shaft; or else that he walked into it in his excited desire to escape. In order to remove the mangled body it was necessary to lash it to a plank in the most careful manner, lest it should fall to pieces.

—The dramatic company of the Olympic Theatre, of St. Louis, have chartered a steamer for five months, and will sail along the Ohio river exhibiting at different towns, leaving St. Louis May 10th.

HONEST ELECTIONS.

The Registry Law Passed by the Last Legislature.

An act further supplemental to the elections of this Commonwealth:

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday of June each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county Commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1834, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the Assessor, or whose death or removal shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known to him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in his district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on the list has died or removed from the district and, if so, take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty-one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names shall state whether said freeman is or is not a housekeeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer, and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor, unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the same shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has removed into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R." shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the County Commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the County Commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the 1st of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V." and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I.," as the case may be; if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he lized before he designs to be naturalhe shall exhibit the ensuing election, declaration of intention; and as of his where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which elector resides, and make a separate return for each to the County Commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the County Commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the door of or on the election places on or before the 1st of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October in each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the County Commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the County Commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he resided therein six months next preceding said election; and that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a state or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall also state when and where the tax claimed be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and the tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization,) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are; if the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such persons; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district where he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted, on conviction, on the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the endorsement required as aforesaid on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offense, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of such persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax. After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least ten days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general election in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the County Commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the County Commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general elections in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects, as at the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any of the said officers under this act; and any wilful false swearing by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The Assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county Commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any Assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President or Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the Court of Common Pleas of said county, if in session, or if not a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers at said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said Inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of election during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogating him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election: *Provided*, That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificates he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote or attempt to vote on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him; he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall on conviction be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any Court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths, shall, to procure a certificate for himself or any others, willfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be a fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of Court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote or attempt to vote on any paper so obtained or shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for a term not more than two years, and pay a fine of not more than one thousand dollars for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved: and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, or destroy any list of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the Court

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and county officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election: but no election for the office of Assessor or Assistant Assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year 1870.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the County Commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the County Commissioners of each county shall as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties, copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SEC. 20. The act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty eight, and all other laws altered or supplied by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

"THE DEAREST GIRLS IN THE WORLD."

In the midst of the reign of the girl of the period, with her slang and her boldness—of the fashionable woman, with her denial of duty and her madness for pleasure—we come every now and then upon a group of good girls of the real old English type, the faithful few growing up silently among us, but none the less valuable because they are silent and make no display—doves who are content with life as they have no desire to be either eagles, dwelling on romantic hights, or peacocks, displaying their pride in sunny courts. We find these faithful few in town and country alike; but they are richest in the country, where there is less temptation to go wrong than there is in large towns, and where life is more simple and the moral tone undeniably higher. The leading feature of these girls is their love of home and of their own family, and their power of making occupation and happiness out of apparently meagre materials. If they are the elders, they find amusement and more in their little brothers and sisters whom they consider immensely funny, and to whom they are as much girl-mothers as sisters; and if they are the youngers, they idolize their baby nephews and nieces. For there is always a baby going on somewhere about these houses, babies being the great excitement of home life, an antiseptic element which keeps everything else pure. They are passionately attached to papa and mamma, whom they think the very king and queen of humanity, and whom they do not call by even endearing slang names. It has never occurred to them to criticise them as ordinary mortals, and as they have not been in the way of learning the prevailing ascent of disrespect, they have not shaken off that almost religious veneration for their parents which all young persons feel naturally, if they have been well brought up and are not corrupted. The yoke in middle class country houses is one fitting very loosely round all necks; and there being no power of greater freedom, if even they had it, the girls are not fretted by its pressure, and are content to live under it in peace. They adore their elder brothers who are from home just beginning the great battle of life for themselves, and confidently believe them to be the finest fellows going, and the future great men of the day if only they care to use those splendid talents of theirs, and take the trouble of plucking the prizes within their reach. They may have a slight reservation, perhaps, in favor of the brothers' friend, whom they place on a pedestal of almost equal height. But they keep their menial architecture a profound secret from every one, and do not suffer themselves to let it grow into a solid structure unless it has some surer foundation than their own fancy. For, though doves are loving, they are by no means lovesick damsels; they are too healthy and natural and quietly busy for wholesome dreams. If one of them marries they all unite in loving the man that comes in among them. He is adopted as one of themselves, and leaps into a family of idolized sisters who pet him as their brother—with just that subtle little difference in the petting that it comes from sisters unaccustomed, and so has the charm of novelty if not the excitement of naughtiness. But this kind of thing is about the most dangerous to a man's moral nature that can befall him. Though pretty to see, and undeniably pleasant to experience, and though perfectly innocent, still nothing enervates one so much as this idolatrous submission of a large family of women. In a widow's house, where there are many daughters and no sons, and where the man who marries one marries the whole family, and is worshipped accordingly, it is of course increased tenfold; but if there are brothers and a father, the sister's husband though affectionately cooed over, is not made quite such a fuss with, and the association is all the less hurtful in consequence.

Doves know very little of evil. They are not in the way of learning it; and they do not care to learn it. The few villagers who are supposed to lead ill lives are spoken of below the breath, and carefully avoided without being critically studied. Many of the doves marry men whose work lies abroad; these quiet country houses being the favorite matrimonial hunting grounds for colonists and Anglo-Indians. So that some are always absent, whose healths are drunk in the traditional punch, with eyes that grow moist as the names are said. Doves are not disinclined to marry men who have to go abroad for all the passionate family love comes to them. Travel is a golden dream to them in their still homes—but travel properly companioned. For even the most adventurous among them are not independent, as we mean when we speak of independence in women. They are essentially home girls, family girls, doves who cannot exist at all without a dovecot, however humble. The family is everything to them, and they are unfit for the solitude which so many of our self-supporting women can accept quite readily. Not that they are necessarily useless as breadwinners. They could work if pushed to it; but it must be in quite a womanly way, with the mother, the sister, the husband as the helper, with the home as the place of rest and the refuge. Their whole lives are laid in love and quietness; not necessarily in inaction, but their wishes and their aims are all centered within the home circle. If they marry, they find the love of their husbands enough for them, and have no desire for other men's admiration; their babies are all the world to them and they do not think maternity an infliction as so many of the miserable fashionable think it, they like the occupation of housekeeping, and feel pride in their fine linen and clean service, and in their well ordered table and neatly balanced accounts. They are kind to their servants, who generally come from the old home, and whose families they therefore know, but they keep up a certain dignity, and tone of superiority toward them in the midst of all their kindness, which very few town bred mistresses can keep to town bred maids.

Do not let our splendid passionate creatures lead madly wicked lives and make miserable uncomfortable homes? and are not our glorious heroines better in fiction than seated by the nursery fire, or checking the baker's bill? No doubt the quiet home staying doves seem tame enough when we think of the gorgeous beings made familiar to us by romance, and history, which is more romantic still; but as our daily lives run chiefly in prose, they are better fitted for things as they are; and to men who want wives, and not playthings, and who care for the peace of family life and the dignity of home, they are beyond price when they can be found and secured. So that on the whole, we can dispense with the splendid creatures of character and the magnificent queens of society sooner than with the quiet unobstructive doves; and though they do spoil men most monstrously, they know where to draw the line, and while petting their own at home, as women should, know how to keep strangers abroad at a distance, and to make themselves respected as only modest and gentle women are respected by men.—*Saturday Review.*

GOV. BURNSIDE'S disposition, if we may take his own word for it, is sensitive but not sanguinary. In fact the happiest imaginable. In an interview with a New York Herald correspondent he spoke in very high terms of the First Rhode Island, which he said was made of the best material he ever saw in any army. While that regiment was hard at work on "the perilous edge of battle" Gov. Sprague thought he fought like a lion; it was like a scared lion, racing out at tremendous speed on a horse to the line of fire, then as suddenly wheeling round and racing back to get a drink; then racing out to another point and racing back just as fast to get another drink, until finally after his last drink on the field, when things began to look blue, he slipped off to Centreville, and got there in advance of the regiment, which was the rear guard of the retreating army.

A LETTER from Rome says: "The dramatic representations of Madam Ristori have terminated, and that eminent tragedian is now about to say farewell to Europe for a time, being on the eve of embarking for South America, where she will commence a professional tour in Brazil. Ristori intended to produce a new Biblical drama entitled *Deborah*, and written by Rosenthal, the Emperor of Austria's private librarian. The author has come to Rome to be present at the *debut* of his piece, but the theatrical censor disapproved of the production, and absolutely refused to permit its presentation. Count Trautmansdorff interceded in vain, and finally *Judith* had to be substituted for the promised novelty."

—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather, the commemoration services for Confederate dead, at Memphis, Tenn., was postponed.

Miscellaneous.

Best Place to Buy

BOOKS

Rob't S. Davis & Co,

No. 193 LIBERTY STREET,

A few doors above St. Clair Street,

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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A Large Assortment of Standard Books

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Sabbath School Books, School and College Text Books, Stationery and Blank Books,

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Country Merchants Supplied with every thing in our line at

Low Prices.

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,
193 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
mar24:3m.

NEW GOODS!

Spring and Summer Goods.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED A NEW STOCK OF GOODS OF THE

LATEST STYLES,

For Spring and Summer Wear

Gentlemen's Furnishing Good

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER

In latest and most fashionable styles, and at short notice.

WILLIAM REICH, Jr.,
mar24:tf BRIDGEWATER, Pa.

SPRING, 1869.

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No. 54 Wood Street,

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OFFER THEIR

SPRING STOCK OF

DRY - GOODS

And Notions,

At WHOLESALE,

And invite their customers, and the trade generally, to call.

mar10:3m.

Dr. E. S. Warner.

KNOWN FOR YEARS AS THE

"INDIAN PHYSICIAN"

of Pittsburgh, who has had twenty-five years experience in practice, and whose father was known for forty years, as

INDIAN PRACTITIONER,

treats with success nearly every form of disease, whether of recent or long duration. The Doctor's management of disease is, in many respects peculiar to himself and predecessor, and any persons who may avail themselves of his treatment for a sufficient length of time will be greatly benefited or cured, if at all curable. No matter under what system of practice the patient may have been treated for chronic diseases, among which may be included many female complaints as well as Incipient Consumption.

Asthma, Colds, Coughs, Dispepsia, and those various diseases of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, Dropsy, Scrofula, Tetter, Rheumatism, Erysipelas, Bronchial Affections, Sore Eyes, Nervous Disorders,

and many others, generally yield to his well known practice embracing the use of many Indian Remedies. Where desired patients may be treated by correspondence, and medicine sent by having the case described, giving age, sex, &c.

Office, medicine, and consulting rooms, formerly on St. Clair, are now located at 311 Penn st., near St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa. [mar10:3m

Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co,

No. 115 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS,

AT EASTERN PRICES.

C. ARBUTHNOT, W. T. SHANNON, J. G. STEPHENSON.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY

AND

PROVISION STORE!

Rochester, Pa.

By COE & DARRAGH

WHERE MAY BE FOUND

Family Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Flour, Cheese, Butter, Lard, Bacon, Oil, Pure Cider Vinegar, Syrups, Molasses, Salt, Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Crackers, Tobacco, Cigars, Queensware, Willow-ware, Wooden-ware, and everything in their line, and they hope by strict attention to business, to merit a

LIBERAL SHARE OF THE PATRONAGE.

N.B.—All kinds of Country Produce taken at the market price.

COE & DARRAGH.

Rochester Oct. 1st. 1867—oct9'67:1.y

NON EXPLOSIVE.

The New Light Petroleum Fluid

Gives twice the light of Carbon oil, and is safe under all circumstances.

Can Not be Exploded.

The undersigned are now manufacturing, and have for sale the New Petroleum Fluid, made by distillation, without the aid of compounds, which is gradually taking the place of Carbon Oil, in all places where introduced.

Agents wanted in every town. Send for Circular. Address,

J. J. PALMER & CO.,
No. 6 HAND STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Hardware, &c.

STOVES & TINWARE.

O. R. ANSHUTZ,

DEALER IN

Tin, Copper & Sheet-Iron Ware.

ALSO

Keeps a Complete Assortment of

Fire-Fronts,

Grates, Cooking-Stoves

&c. &c.,

Roofing, Guttering and Spouting

Done to Order promptly and on Reasonable Terms.

Particular Attention Paid to Job Work.

Japanned and

PRESSED WARE

Kept Constantly on Hand.

Shop on the lower end of Third Street,

Beaver, Pa.

Call and Examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. [mar10:tf

Bailey Farrell & Co.

Lead Pipe Sheet & Bar Lead

MANUFACTURERS, ALSO

Pig Lead, Iron Pipe, Rubber Hose, Steam Gauges, Whistles & Valves, Iron Copper Sinks and Bath Tubs, Steam Pumps, Farm Pumps and Force Pumps.

and every description of goods for

Water, Gas and Steam,

NO. 107 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Send for Price List. Pittsburgh, Pa.

apr27.

S. J. Cross & Co.,

ROCHESTER, Pa

HAVE JUST RECEIVED

One Ton White Lead,

10 Bbls. Linseed Oil,

10 " N. O. Molasses,

100 " Choice Flour,

100 Kegs Nails,

3 Hhds. N. O. Sugar.

Large stock of

HARDWARE.

Fresh Stock of

Boots and Shoes!

New Spring Style

DRY GOODS.

All Bought Low, and for Sale Low.

March 1st, 1869.

REMOVAL

AND

CLEARANCE SALE.

HAVING found our present store too small for our business, we will Remove to

311 LIBERTY st.,

about April 1st. To save trouble and expense of moving, we are now closing out our Stock of

HARDWARE.

AND

CUTLERY

At Greatly Reduced Prices;

LINDSAY, STERRIT & EUWER,

337 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar10 tf

AUDITORS NOTICE.

In the orphans' court of Beaver county. In the matter of the account of Wm. P. Townsend, Executor and Trustee of the will of Elias Van Baskirk, deceased.

And now to wit: March 21st, 1869. On motion of S. H. Chamberlin, Esq., the Court appoint W. S. Morlan, Esq., an auditor to make apportionment of the balance of estate in the hands of Executor, &c., to distributees legally entitled thereto.

SEAL From the record. Attest:
JOHN A. FRAZER, Clerk.

I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in New Brighton on the 11th day of May, 1869, at 9 o'clock A. M. when and where parties interested may attend if they think proper. W. S. MORLAN,
apr21:4t. Auditor.

Dry Goods.

New Firm, New Goods.

Speyerer & Sons,

SUCCESSORS TO

GEO. C. SPEYERER.

Having returned from the East with a large stock of Goods, bought at LOWEST CASH PRICES, offer to the public, at their OLD STAND

CORNER OF WATER AND JAMES STREET

ROCHESTER, PENN'A.

GENERAL DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS.

NOTIONS,

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,

HARDWARE, IRON,

NAILS, CARPENTER TOOLS

ROPE, OCUM & PACKING YARN, WHITE LEAD and PAINTS dry and in Oil, & Putty

Queensware and Willow Ware,

FLOUR, FLOUR,

Still having the Sole Agency of that CELEBRATED CANTON CITY FLOUR, for Rochester and vicinity. we can sell dealers at Pittsburgh rates, saving freight.

FEED, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

ALSO AGENCY FOR

Buffalo Scale Company,

We offer Scales at MANUFACTURERS PRICE

*ALSO AGENTS FOR

Eureka Bone Sulphate of Lime and

PLASTER PARIS FOR LANDS,

White and Water Lime at Wholesale Rates.

BEAVER SALT COMPANY'S SALT.

Always on hand. We always buy for Cash and sell CHEAP. Call and examine our Goods and be convinced.

RETAIL GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE.

dec16

To THE WORKING CLASS.—I am now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at their homes, the whole of the time, or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Fifty cents to $5 per evening is easily earned by persons of either sex, and the boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. Great inducements are offered, those who will devote their whole time to the business; and, that every person who sees this notic. may send me their address and test the business for themselves, I make the following unparalleled offer: To all who are not well satisfied with the business, I will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing me. Full particulars, directions, &c., sent free. Sample sent by mail for 10 cts. Address E. C. ALLEN,
mar17:3m. Augusta, Me.

MOORES' DRUG STORE,

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May be found the best assortment of

DRUGS,

Medicines,

CHEMICALS,

PURE

LIQUORS, WINES

And Brandies,

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AND

DYE STUFFS:

TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS

BRUSHES.

PATENT MEDICINES

in great variety, all of the best quality, and sold cheaper than can be bought at any other Drug Store in the county.

Dupont's Female Pills, 75 cents per box; Cheeseman's, $1; Clark's, $1.

The Largest Stock of LAMPS & LAMP TRIMMINGS, LANTERNS, STATIONERY, WINDOW GLASS & PUTTY, Ever offered outside of the city, at Moore's Drug Store, and sold cheaper than can be bought anywhere else.

Let those who doubt this call and see, and they will doubt no more.

[jul1'67 J. MOORE.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

Deeds and Agreements written and acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

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